

Zimbabwe Police Hold Nkomo 8 Hours

Opposition Leader Detained for First Time Since Independence in 1980

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Joshua Nkomo, Zimbabwe's opposition leader, was detained by police Saturday as he headed an air strike at Bulawayo, the capital, to begin a visit to the Ndebele homeland. He was released eight hours later.

A government spokesman said in Harare that Mr. Nkomo had been detained because authorities feared he would not return to Zimbabwe.

The Associated Press quoted a government spokesman as saying that police had confiscated Mr. Nkomo's travel documents before releasing him.

Mr. Nkomo had been planning to attend a conference in France of the World Peace Council, a Soviet-backed organization based in Helsinki.

Despite long-standing differences of opinion with the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, it was the first time Mr. Nkomo had been detained since Zimbabwe gained independence from Britain in 1980.

A government spokesman said Mr. Nkomo was not charged with any offense.

Government officials in Harare and Mr. Nkomo's aides in Bulawayo, the southwestern city that is the capital of the area where he has wide support among the Ndebele people, said he had been held at a police camp in the center of the city.

His detention appeared to be a result of the mounting conflict between Mr. Nkomo and the prime minister, whose support is drawn from the majority Shona tribe.

In recent weeks, troops from the North Korean-trained, pro-Mugabe military unit called the Fifth Brigade have been sweeping through the province of Matabeleland, the Ndebele homeland, seeking to crush what are officially called dissidents. These dissidents are Ndebele soldiers who have deserted from the Zimbabwean Army and have taken to the bush to protest Mr. Nkomo's expulsion a year ago from the government.

Thousands of Zimbabweans gathered Sunday outside Mr. Nkomo's home in Bulawayo in a demonstration of support. "We shall follow our leader wherever he goes, in detention or in prison," his supporters sang. The demonstration appeared to be a political counterattack.

In recent days, Mr. Mugabe has launched the military drive with a series of harsh attacks on Mr. Nkomo and his party, accusing them of waging a tribal war to overthrow the government.

The dual assault, however, appeared to have backfired politically, permitting Mr. Nkomo to present himself domestically and internationally as a victim of the vagaries of an unjust regime and solidifying his support among the Ndebeles.

"I am not understanding them," Mr. Nkomo said of the prime minister and his aides. "I have a feeling they are using the dissident problem to crush ZAPU — his political party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union."

They want to get at ZAPU and eliminate ZAPU and impose a one-party state," he said.

Saturday's detention, one foreign diplomat said, apparently was aimed at humiliating Mr. Nkomo and serving notice to the Ndebeles that his political designs were imminent.

From an African perspective, the design apparently is to portray Mr. Nkomo as powerless against the dictates of a government in which he has no official influence, and thus to undermine his influence.

In Harare, the government spokesman said Mr. Nkomo had been detained because "incriminating evidence" had emerged from a treason trial, under way in Harare, of his two most senior military aides, Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku.

The two men commanded Mr. Nkomo's guerrilla army during the seven-year war against white rule.

In an interview Friday, Mr. Nkomo said the current Fifth Brigade campaign had produced worse atrocities than the war with the white administration.

Government sensitivity about the Matabeleland campaign is such that a correspondent for Newsweek magazine, Holger Jensen, was stripped Saturday of his accreditation to the Zimbabwe government.

Mr. Jensen had reported that the Shona-speaking Fifth Brigade had killed 300 people in the first three weeks of the drive.

Information Minister Nathan Shamuyirira said the correspondent had written "persistent false and exaggerated reports" about Zimbabwe.

The government spokesman indicated Saturday that Mr. Nkomo might have been attempting to flee the country because of damaging evidence emerging from the trial of his former commanders. One of them, Mr. Dabengwa, is accused of seeking the help of the Soviet intelligence organization, the KGB, to overthrow Mr. Mugabe.

There are implicit perils in the government's move. The Fifth Brigade's campaign has deepened the animosities between Zimbabwe's two tribal blocs that have existed since the Ndebeles made the Shona their rivals in the 19th century.

The dangers relate to the army, a Western diplomat said. The dissidents are said to number 3,000 to 5,000, while about 10,000 Ndebeles have remained in the national army. If the detention prompts further desertions by Ndebeles fearing for their safety, the diplomat said, the confrontation will deepen.

■ **Newsman Stands By Report**

Mr. Jensen said Saturday that he stood by his report that an estimated 500 people had been killed by government troops in the Matabeleland drive. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

"I have been told by informants — whose names I can't reveal for their safety — that my casualty figures were quite conservative," he said.

Nigeria Cutting Price of Its Oil \$5.50 a Barrel

Gulf Countries Discuss Response

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

LONDON — Nigeria has cut the price of its crude oil by \$5.50 a barrel following reductions of North Sea oil prices by Britain and Norway.

Coming more quickly than expected, Nigeria's reduction, announced Saturday, is the first break in the official pricing structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Analysts and industry sources had predicted Friday after North Sea prices were cut that Nigeria would trim prices early this week and would force other oil producers to join the downward trend.

The question hanging over the oil market and the banks that have loans to oil producers is where this chain reaction will end and whether the oil cartel will survive it.

"Nigeria's move was anticipated," said an oil company spokesman who asked not to be identified. "Now we will all have to sit back and see what OPEC does as a group."

The decline in oil prices has come after months of weak demand resulting from recession, conservation measures and, most recently, a mild winter.

Price cuts became inevitable when OPEC failed to agree on output restrictions at a meeting in Geneva last month, thus guaranteeing that oil would continue to flood the market. That made the prices set in times when supplies were harder to come by unsustainable.

Prices on the spot market had already fallen to between \$4 and \$6 a barrel below official prices, and an increasing number of oil companies were turning down crude from producers who insisted on posted prices.

No one knows how far prices will have to fall to reach the point where demand for oil will equal supply, but there is widespread fear that a sudden, steep drop could occur if OPEC failed to regroup and impose pricing and production discipline on its members.

Such a drop would have serious consequences for oil-producing nations such as Nigeria and Mexico and would put strains on the international banking system, according to many economists.

The Nigerian move was announced on television by Alhaji Yahaya Dikko, the nation's special adviser on petroleum and energy, according to reports from Lagos.

Mr. Dikko is also the current chairman of OPEC. He reportedly said that Nigeria remained committed to the cartel but that it was clear that OPEC's pricing structure, which is based on a price of \$34 a barrel for Saudi light crude oil, was no longer a basis for the world market.

Nigeria's cut to \$30 will bring its Bonny light crude oil into line with the \$30.50-a-barrel price proposed Friday for North Sea crude oils by the British National Oil Corp. B.N.O.C.'s proposed \$3 cut was immediately followed by Statoil, Norway's state company. Nigeria's cut, like those of Britain and Norway, is retroactive to Feb. 1.

Nigeria and the North Sea fields produce comparable oils with a low sulfur content. Nigerian oil exports have all but halted and production has dropped to 400,000 barrels a day, one-fifth of the 1980 peak, because the official price of \$35.50 has been \$2 a barrel higher than the prices for North Sea oil available on the spot market. Nigeria declined to go along with any Saudi move.

The other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council — Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Bahrain — are expected to go along with any Saudi move.

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500 Immigrants Slain By Assam Tribesmen, Indian Police Report

Indian Police Report

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

NELLIE, India — Tribesmen killed at least 500 Moslem immigrants, many of them women and children, in the northeastern Indian state of Assam toward the end of a violence-marred state election, police said Sunday.

They said 16 villages in the central Assam district of Nowgong were wiped out in the raids on Friday by the tribesmen, who were armed with bows and arrows, axes, spears and old guns.

"The death toll now stands at more than 800 in the violence since campaigning began in the state early this month. The deaths, caused by a dispute over illegal immigration, is the worst in any Indian election since independence in 1947."

Police in Nellie, at the center of the area where the massacre took place, said they had collected more than 200 bodies so far and several hundred more were lying in fields.

Corpses, some decapitated and many with gaping wounds, were being buried in mass graves. At least 500 other people were wounded and thousands made homeless in the attacks, police said.

Home Minister P.C. Sethi went to Assam on Sunday to consult police officials.

A government spokesman in Gauhati, capital of Assam, said that special hospitals were being set up to treat the wounded and supplies of medicine were being flown from New Delhi. The army was called in to help prevent further violence.

Sunday had been designated the third and final day of polling for a 126-seat local assembly and 12 members in the national Parliament.

But officials said voting was being extended to Monday in nine assembly constituencies where there was no balloting Sunday because of the unrest. The turnout on the two previous days of voting was estimated at 35 percent last Monday and 15 to 20 percent Thursday.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose government placed Assam under direct rule from New Delhi 11 months ago, called the elections after the collapse of talks with militant Assamese political and student groups about deporting illegal immigrants.

Assamese Hindus complained that their state was being swamped by the immigrants, mainly from neighboring Bangladesh, who had taken over jobs and farmland.

Their call for a boycott of the voting in protest against the inclusion of large numbers of the immigrants on electoral rolls helped spark the first violence.

As the bloodshed increased, poor tribesmen joined in the fight against the immigrants. The tribesmen want their own autonomous hill districts and resent the influx of immigrants into the rice-growing regions.

Assamese militants put the number of illegal immigrants in the state of 20 million at about 3.5 million. The government estimates the figure at closer to one million.

In Nellie, hundreds of bodies were scattered across the rugged, muddy fields and the streets of charred hamlets.

Police said the Moslem villages, many on the high banks of a muddy stream, were surrounded by thousands of Lahing tribesmen and Assamese Hindus.

The stream, about 20 feet (six meters) wide, cut off escape, and many women and children drowned trying to wade across, police said.

Survivors in boats were searching the river on Sunday for the bodies of relatives.

Mohammed Hamid, who lost his two wives and six children, said: "They attacked from all sides. We fled towards the hills when it started. We just ran and ran. Our families didn't make it."

Marcos Seems Ready to Fight 'Rebel Priests'

Church Activists Accuse Regime of Harassment and Intimidation

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MANILA — "We have a situation in our country where the rich get richer and the poor get poorer," said the government opponent.

"Something must be wrong with the system, and we have to fight that system. In the case of the Philippines, you can't change it by peaceful means."

Another critic said: "The major problem is economic, and communism offers an alternative." The critic continued: "There is a lot of exploitation and abuse" by the military and government authorities, "and these people have to be eliminated."

The speakers were not guerrillas fighting to overthrow the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, but two Roman Catholic nuns.

Their remarks help illustrate a battle between church and state in the predominantly Catholic Philippines that appears to be growing as the government cracks down on what it calls "rebel priests."

According to the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, an activist church group, the military forces have arrested more than 40 priests, nuns and lay workers in what the group calls a campaign of harassment and intimidation against the church.

The government denies targeting the church. But a Western diplomat said the government had indicated it was no longer prepared "to sit back and allow rebel priests to use their crosses and collars as shields."

The Defense Ministry said 11 priests and nuns have been arrested for subversive activities in the past year and a half, including one Australian and two Dutch priests. Three Filipino priests are still in detention. A number of others are being sought for allegedly joining the communist New People's Army guerrillas, who have been waging an expanding insurgency in various parts of the archipelago.

Among these rebel clerics, the Defense Ministry said, is the Rev. Conrado Balweg, a parish priest and high school principal. In October, the ministry identified him as the leader of a "more vigorous" dialogue on social and economic problems. Reuters reported from Manila.

Mr. Marcos said he had invited Archbishop Antonio Mabutas, president of the bishops' conference, to a meeting with cabinet ministers at which they would discuss the role of the church in economic and social welfare programs.

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Congressmen Say Pact Won't End EPA Fight

Won't End EPA Fight

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's battle with the House of Representatives over congressional action on environmental protection is likely to continue despite a compromise in one dispute over some subpoenaed documents, representatives of three House subcommittees say.

And two agency officials said computer disks with information concerning congressional investigations of the EPA have been erased or are missing. The officials said the disks were prepared in the office of Rita M. Lavette, who was responsible, until her dismissal Feb. 7, for the federal program to clean up hazardous wastes.

Two subcommittee chairmen and the counsel of a third subcommittee said Saturday that they would probably demand full possession of all documents they are seeking for their investigation of alleged wrongdoing and mismanagement of the toxic cleanup program, which is known informally as "the superfund."

The chairman of a fourth subcommittee, Representative Elliott H. Levitas, Democrat of Georgia, agreed Friday to a compromise with the administration aimed at guarding the confidentiality of subpoenaed documents to which President Ronald Reagan had claimed executive privilege. The agreement would give his committee a chance to read, but not to keep, uncorrupted copies of all of the documents.

The dispute already has led to the issuing of the first contempt of Congress citation against an executive branch official in U.S. history. It is by no means assured that the full House will agree to void its Dec. 16 contempt of Congress citation against EPA Administrator Anne M. Gorsuch, although Mr. Levitas has said he will ask for such action if the administration complies with the agreement.

Representative James H. Scheuer, Democrat of New York and chairman of one of five subcommittees investigating the EPA, said Saturday that he would urge his colleagues "to insist on complete possession, control and domination of those documents."

Representative James J. Florio, Democrat of New Jersey and chairman of another of the subcommittees, expressed similar views, as did Michael F. Barrett Jr., chief counsel to a subcommittee chaired by Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, who could not be reached Saturday.

Mr. Levitas said Saturday that the compromise "is just the beginning of an unfolding saga." He mentioned evidence of "sweetheart deals and slaps on the wrist and cheap buy-outs."

Mr. Levitas is chairman of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, which issued the subpoena that led to the contempt citation. The citation was made after Mrs. Gorsuch refused, on the president's orders, to surrender documents that the administration says could compromise pending toxic waste investigations and litigation.

Mr. Florio is chairman of the Commerce, Transportation and Tourism Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee. Mr. Dingell chairs that committee and its Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.

The five-page "memorandum of understanding" between Mr. Levitas and the administration agrees to something the administration had previously refused to accept. It says that all subcommittee members may read and take notes from full, uncorrupted copies of all subpoenaed EPA documents.

However, documents designated by the administration as "informant sensitive" could be seen only in executive session. Access by committee staff members to those documents would be limited.

In a television interview, Mrs. Gorsuch repeated her earlier assertion that she did not know that document shredders were being installed at the Environmental Protection Agency.

Computer disks containing information relevant to the congressional investigation have been

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Recent Decline Seen By Arens in Relations Between U.S., Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Moshe Arens, who is replacing Ariel Sharon as Israel's defense minister, says that Israeli-American relations have worsened in recent months, partly because of the Reagan administration's attitude toward talks on Lebanon.

Mr. Arens said that in part this is because some American officials have "idealized notions" about how quickly a negotiated solution can be achieved in Lebanon.

In his first interview since being named to the Cabinet last Monday, Mr. Arens said Friday that the United States had benefited from Israeli military gains in Lebanon last summer. But, he added, "You have got some people in the administration who would like to pick up the dividends and kick us in the teeth at the same time."

He said: "I think most people in the United States know and feel that the Israeli military operation had brought about a major geopolitical change and the United States was the primary beneficiary of the change."

But this, he said, has been offset by "such a stridency of differences of opinion and such a degree of

frustration and impatience and of anger, like maybe we have never had before in Israeli-American relations."

Among those who have complained that the talks on Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon are going too slowly is President Ronald Reagan, who said this month, "We believe that Israel is delaying unnecessarily."

In the interview, Mr. Arens, who has served in Washington as ambassador for the last year, said: "I think there is a great deal of impatience here, a feeling that things could be moving faster, and this impatience is giving rise in some quarters to suspicions that Israel is stalling."

He added: "People have provided a rationale that maybe Israel feels this is a way of postponing any negotiations with King Hussein, but this is totally unfounded." King Hussein of Jordan has been urged by Mr. Reagan to enter talks with Israel, but the king reportedly wants to see progress on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon before announcing a willingness to negotiate.

Mr. Arens said he believed that "there is considerable room for optimism" on the Lebanese negotiations. But he said the talks were complicated because of the number of parties involved. Besides Israel, Lebanon and the United States, he said, there are "the kibitzers, Saudi Arabia and the Jordanians, and nonpartisans like the Syrians upon whom everything really depends, with the Russians in the background."

"Maybe worst of all," he said, is the problem that the Lebanese government has so many factions that it has trouble "arriving at a consensus."

On the war in Lebanon, he said that the United States had told Israel not to invade and he denied Israeli press accounts that the Americans had given a "green light." However, he added, the United States "really appreciated the opportunities that were opened up" in eliminating the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syrian military power inside Lebanon, and the indirect setback to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Arens is an aeronautical engineer by training and helped build up Israel's aviation industry. In Israel, the defense minister is regarded as the second most important cabinet member, after the prime minister. Mr. Sharon resigned after being criticized by an inquiry panel looking into the massacre of Palestinian civilians in West Beirut last September. He will remain in the cabinet as a minister without portfolio.

Mr. Arens said he got along well with Mr. Sharon and praised him for his skill as a military commander. But he declined to say what he would do differently from Mr. Sharon. He hopes to be in Israel to assume his new duties within two weeks.

Recalling that people like David Ben-Gurion and Moshe Dayan once served as defense ministers, Mr. Arens said he was taking the job with "great modesty and humility."

Mr. Arens said that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who has been critical of Israel, seemed "very friendly to me, even before I got this appointment."

"He suggested that we stay in direct contact, and that I should pick up the phone any time I think it would be helpful," he said.

But Mr. Arens, who has a reputation for bluntness, added: "I am not telling you anything new that we have not been over enthusiastically about since his opinions on policy-making matters."

Mr. Arens said that there are "people around" not necessarily in high position, who advocate pressuring Israel by economic sanctions.

"I have been doing my best to explain to people that it is not an effective way," he said. "A nation that is prepared to sacrifice its sons for its security is certainly going to be ready to sacrifice its economic well-being."

China and Russia To Talk March 1

United Press International

BEIJING — China's Communist Party chairman, Hu Yaobang, said Sunday that a second round of talks with the Soviet Union on normalization of relations between the two countries would begin March 1 in Moscow, but he said the "present situation is not so easy to solve."

In a meeting with a special Japanese envoy, Susumu Nakai, Mr. Hu indicated that the current impasse on Moscow's support for Vietnam, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and a Soviet troop buildup along the Chinese frontier would prevent a breakthrough in the 20-year freeze between the Communist giants.

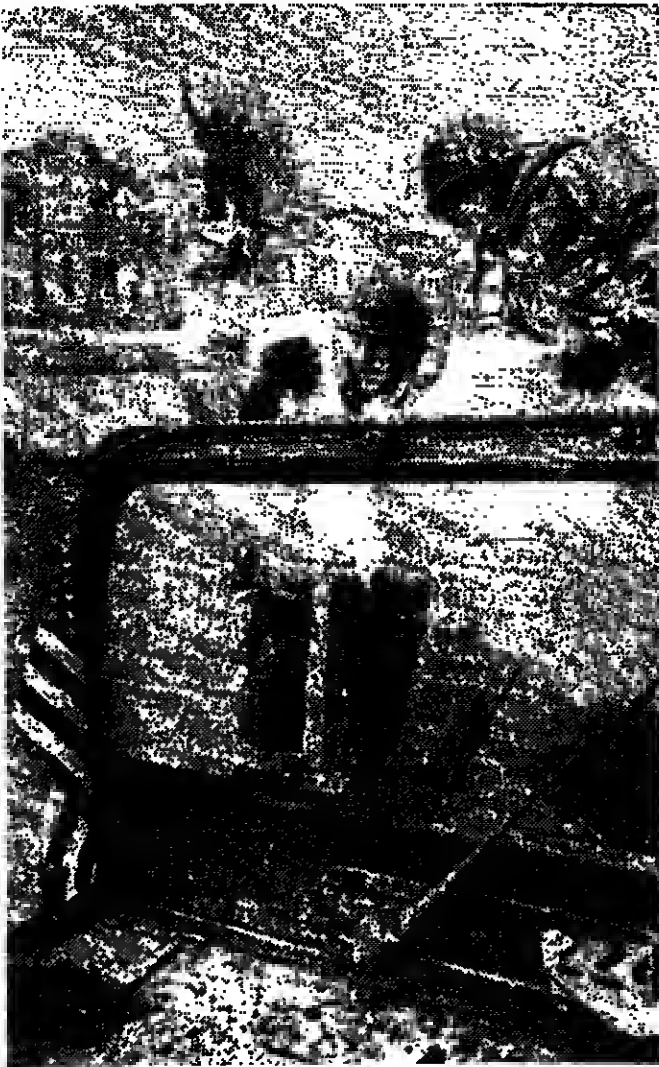
Salah Dabbagh, head of the PLO financial committee, said some Arab countries had not paid promised subsidies to the PLO because of shrinking oil revenues. Iraq is \$37 million behind in its payments because of the Gulf war, he said.

"We need hundreds of millions of dollars to meet the consequences of the Lebanon invasion," Mr. Wazir said.

THE INTERNATIONAL AFGHANISTAN HEARING 1983 will take place in Oslo, Norway, 13-15. of March

The aim of the hearing is to present to the international press and public opinion new evidence on the situation and development in Afghanistan seen from the viewpoint of Human Rights and International Law. The hearing is supported by M.P.'s from the seven largest political parties in Norway.

Contributions to the arrangement are urgently needed. Please remit to: The International Afghanistan Hearing, box 27, Sentrum Oslo 1, Norway. Bank account: 5028.05.12947 Bergen Bank.



U.S. Marine Lieutenant Pat Fuller, left, checking Beirut maps with Lieutenant Sourin Abi-Samra, a Lebanese Army liaison officer, at the beginning of a new patrol.

U.S. Marines Expand Patrols to East Beirut

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — U.S. Marines have expanded the area of their patrols in Christian East Beirut and joined French and Italian units of the multinational peacekeeping force supporting Lebanese government troops in security duties in the capital.

A spokesman for the 1,200-man U.S. contingent said that four jeeps with a total of 15 Marines and one Lebanese Army liaison officer had set out from the marines' headquarters near the international airport in southern Beirut.

The patrols were restricted in their first day, Saturday, to areas close to the airport, such as the suburbs of Hadath, Hazmeh and Babda.

Lieutenant Colonel Walt DeForest said that in the next few days the patrols would go as far as Nahr el-Mot, just north of Ashrafieh, the main quarter in East Beirut. Nahr el-Mot is three miles (about five kilometers) from the center of town and about eight miles north of the headquarters of the marines.

Since Nov. 4, the U.S. marines had already been sending occasional patrols into some sections of East Beirut. Altogether, 12 Marines were involved in those patrols. The marines plan to operate two patrols a day in the new areas, Colonel DeForest said.

Three brigades of the Lebanese Army, totaling 4,000 soldiers, were deployed in East Beirut last Tuesday and took over security duties from the Christian militias that had controlled the area for eight years. They thus brought the entire capital and its suburbs under the sovereignty of the central government of President Amin Gemayel.

■ 31 Die in Blizzard

Thirty-one persons were killed Sunday as a blizzard buried Lebanon's central mountains with snow and four others were drowned as gale-force winds and high seas lashed the Mediterranean coast north of Beirut, The Associated Press reported.

The Associated Press reported from Nuremberg that the Greens, at the close of Sunday of a mock trial of the superpowers, condemned both East and West for possessing nuclear weapons.

The Greens, a political coalition of pacifist, environmentalist and anti-nuclear advocates, accused the Soviet Union, the United States and other nuclear powers of "violating international law."

The Greens said the superpowers threatened mankind with nuclear weapons.

The letter, which reiterated Mr. Vogel's call for compromise, was described by Social Democrats as a reaction to Mr. Reagan's statement last week that the United States would receive a "terrible setback" if West Germans elected a government opposed to the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe under a decision of the Atlantic alliance. The missiles are intended to offset 600 medium-range missiles already deployed by the Soviet Union.

In the letter, which was made public Saturday, Mr. Vogel said that, if elected, he expected the Soviet Union to be willing to "radically reduce its medium-range missile potential."

Recent proposals by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, to reduce the number of Soviet missiles to 162, equivalent to the number of French and British missiles already in place, contain "constructive elements," Mr. Vogel said. "They are not sufficient, but they point in the right direction," he said.

He urged Mr. Reagan to "grasp the initiative and introduce a constructive counterproposal."

Although Mr. Reagan said last week that he was not endorsing a

candidate in the West German elections, his statement on missile deployment was interpreted here as an indication of preference for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic incumbent.

■ Greens Assail Superpowers

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Possibility of Conflict With Libya Discounted By Egypt and Sudan

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Sudan and Egypt played down on Sunday reports emanating from the Reagan administration about a Libyan-backed plan to depose the Sudanese regime of President Gaafar Nimeiri.

Reports reaching here from Khartoum quoted Sudanese government sources as saying there had been no coup attempt and that only 25 persons had been arrested over the past three months for anti-government activities.

The unnamed sources said weapons and explosives had been found among those arrested and that they had been trained in Libya to carry out "subversive acts against the Sudan." They also said that those arrested belonged to "revolutionary committees" involving various opposition elements.

In Washington on Sunday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz confirmed a report that President Ronald Reagan had ordered the withdrawal of four U.S. surveillance planes, known as AWACS, from Egypt by midweek and the return of the aircraft carrier Nimitz to its position off the Lebanese coast.

In a television interview, Mr. Shultz said, "The threat that was clearly present has receded." He said, "For the moment, Qadhafi is back in his box where he belongs."

Mr. Shultz did not give details of the events that led to the dispatch of the AWACS and the Nimitz. But he said he expected that Colonel Qadhafi would continue to cause trouble. U.S. policy, he said, is to make clear to the Libyan leader that "his options are limited."

Concern developed almost two weeks ago, sources told The Washington Post, when Egypt told the United States that it had discovered a plan by Colonel Qadhafi to assassinate President Nimeiri and his top aides, take over the airport in the capital, Khartoum, and land troops there.

On Sunday, Egyptian officials minimized the Libyan danger to the Nimeiri regime. Emerging from a meeting with Francis W. Deane, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, Defense Minister Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala told reporters that he did not see "any signs of a crisis or a possible aggression on Sudan at present."

At the same time, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Egypt did not see "any real threat" against President Nimeiri. "Our information is that it is not that serious," he said.

The spokesman said the Sudanese leader had not asked for any help from Egypt and that no joint maneuvers were taking place or planned between the two armies "for the time being."

Egypt and Sudan are linked by a joint defense pact as well as an "integration charter," and the Egyptian Army has come to the aid of the Nimeiri regime on numerous occasions in the past. President Hosni Mubarak and General Abu Ghazala are scheduled to visit Khartoum on Tuesday for a ceremony marking the first meeting of the Higher Council for Integration, a body set up last year to promote closer cooperation between the two countries.

The presence in Egypt of Mr. West and Lieutenant General Robert C. Kingston has also served to heighten speculation about joint U.S.-Egyptian military planning in the present alert over Libya and Sudan.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman insisted their visit was part of regular consultations between the two governments over the U.S. military aid program and use of Egyptian facilities by U.S. forces and had nothing to do with the present tension between Libya and Sudan.

The publicity surrounding

Egypt's close military and intelligence links with the U.S. government, as made clear by the Pentagon account of why the AWACS planes were sent, could easily serve to tarnish the new image Egypt is trying to project of itself in the Arab world and among nonaligned nations.

Evidence that Egyptian officials are well aware of this came Saturday in a statement from one insisting Egypt was "not a party to the strategies of any foreign power and has nothing to do with what the United States or other parties is doing."

Egypt is hoping to make a return to the nonalignment movement when President Mubarak attends a gathering of heads of state in New Delhi next month. At the same time, it is hoping to renew diplomatic relations within the next few months with a number of Arab states that broke them off when Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel.

Nigeria Cuts Price of Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

ends on oil for 90 percent of its foreign-exchange earnings.

The decline in Nigerian oil earnings had a debilitating impact on the nation's economy and led to the expulsion last month of hundreds of thousands of foreign West African workers, mainly Ghanaians.

But while the Nigerian price cut had been expected, many Western oil analysts have maintained that it would further strain Nigeria's already difficult relationship with Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer and most influential member. Some analysts have asserted that if Nigeria reduced its oil prices before a broad accord was reached between all of OPEC's 13 member nations, it would jeopardize the West African nation's continued membership in the organization.

In fact, the failure of the OPEC ministers to reach an accord in Geneva was blamed largely on disagreement between Saudi Arabia and Nigeria. At the meeting, the Saudi Arabians demanded that Nigeria increase the differential between its oil price and that of crude oil produced in Saudi Arabia. In effect, Saudi Arabia, whose official price has been \$1.50 a barrel below Nigeria's, had sought a higher price on the West African oil.

2 Held in Seattle After 13 Killed At Chinese Club

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEATTLE — Twelve men and a woman have been shot to death in a Chinese gambling club, apparently in a robbery attempt, according to police. Two men were being held Sunday in the police investigation but had not been charged. A third man was also arrested but was later released.

Eleven bodies were found tied hand and foot, and a man's unbound body was found in the office of the Wah Mei Club early Saturday. Two other victims were alive, but one died at a hospital.

Police said that the main purpose of the club, which has operated since the 1940s, had always been gambling, which is illegal in Seattle.

The club door had a lock that automatically engaged and could only be opened from the inside, where an attendant was always on duty, police said.

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WORLD BRIEFS

15 Warned in Rizzoli Fraud Case

MILAN (AP) — A magistrate has informed 15 former officials of Rizzoli Editore publishing company that they are being investigated for suspicion of complicity in fraudulent bankruptcy, according to judicial officials. Angelo and Alberto Rizzoli, respectively chairman and board member of the company, were arrested Friday on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy.

The 15 former officials served between 1976 and 1979 on Rizzoli Editore's board or on a representative body including delegates from unions and management, the judicial officials said Saturday.

The news agency ANSA reported that the Rizzoli brothers and Bruno Tassan Din, managing director of Rizzoli Editore, who was also arrested, denied all the charges against them during questioning Saturday. Charges reportedly concerned 29 billion lire (\$20.7 million) unaccounted for in the company's books.

Britain Holds Terrorist Suspects

LONDON (AP) — Two West Germans, arrested on England's east coast as suspected terrorists, were driven to London on Sunday to an extradition hearing Monday, Scotland Yard reported.

West German detectives were expected to fly to London to interview the pair, identified as Walther Krenz and Ulrich Tillman, about the bombing of U.S. servicemen's cars in Germany and other attacks. British police want to question them about last August's machine-gun attack on a Jewish restaurant in Paris in which six persons were killed.

The police said the Bonn authorities have requested the extradition of the pair, believed to be members of the Military Sports Group, a rightist group outlawed in West Germany. The organization is suspected of a bombing at the Munich beer festival in 1980 in which persons were killed.

U.K. Workers Storm Strike Panel

LONDON (UPI) — An arbitration committee working to end Britain's four-week water strike Sunday was besieged by scores of angry water workers demanding a vote before a back-to-work agreement is concluded.

Several hundred workers were picketing the government's strike arbitration service when a crowd broke away and stormed the office, forcing the committee room shouting and chanting. Union officials told the workers, who dispersed after 10 minutes without causing any damage, said a spokesman for the government's Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The three-member committee appointed to settle the dispute called off its settlement recommendations Sunday after hearing evidence from employers and unions. Both sides said beforehand that they would accept the committee's findings as a final settlement to the bitter dispute that began Jan. 24.

U.K. Labor Party May Oust Foot

LONDON (UPI) — The opposition Labor Party, which has been losing in opinion polls and is in danger of losing one of its safest seats in Parliament, was considering Sunday the removal of its party leader, Michael Foot.

As head of Britain's No. 2 party, Mr. Foot has been under increasing criticism for Labor's problems, including the prospect of defeat at Thursday's by-election for the Parliament seat in the normally solid Labour stronghold of Bermondsey in east London.

To quiet the talk, Mr. Foot took the unusual step Saturday of authorizing a statement saying that he would remain party leader "and what the party wants." Some party members disagreed. The Sunday Times reported that party leaders were preparing for an immediate vote on Mr. Foot's leadership if Labor lost the Bermondsey election.

French Foreign Possessions Vote

PARIS (UPI) — Citizens in four French overseas possessions voted Sunday for the first time for regional parliaments that are designed to provide some autonomy.

The elections in Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana and Reunion were part of a policy of decentralization of the central government powers. Paris, promised by President Francois Mitterrand when the Socialists gained power in May 1981.

The new regional parliaments will have responsibility for economic, social, sanitary, cultural and scientific development, according to the decentralization law passed last year by the national parliament. The Socialists have said the policy should undercut increasingly powerful independence movements in the territories, but rightists say the move will gain more power.

Soviet Aide Dismissed in Scandal

MOSCOW (LAT) — A deputy aviation minister has been dismissed in a corruption scandal, Pravda has reported.

Publication of the details in the Communist Party newspaper Saturday apparently was meant to show that a much-publicized campaign to bring greater "discipline" to Soviet life extended to officials as well as to working people.

Several other government officials have been removed since Yuri Andropov became head of the Communist Party three months ago. Rumors of corruption have surrounded some of the dismissals. But the case of the former deputy aviation minister, Mikhail Mikhailov, was first linked publicly to a corruption scandal. It was said to involve a lower-level official who was in charge of the ministry's hard-currency funds.

Surinam Holds Dutch Journalist

THE HAGUE (AP) — Authorities in Surinam have arrested a Dutch journalist who reported widespread rumors that the former Dutch colony's leader, Lieutenant Colonel Desir Bouterse, was ill or on duty according to the Netherlands Press Association.

The association's chief editor, Jan van Beek, said Saturday that the journalist, De Wit, 38, had been arrested Friday. His article was published Thursday by the press agency's member newspapers. Mr. de Wit had arrived in Surinam on Monday, the first Dutch journalist allowed back into the country since the shootings in December of 15 government opponents accused of a coup attempt.

Iran Said to Drop Demand in War

ALGIERS (Reuters) — Algeria, which has tried to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war, says that Iran's demand for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to step down is no longer a condition for peace negotiations with the Baghdad government.

Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim of Algeria said at a news conference Saturday that Iran had dropped the precondition when the prime minister visited Algiers last year. Arab diplomatic sources said Mr. Taleb Ibrahim's remarks were a new development. But French sources, informed of what Mr. Taleb Ibrahim said, seemed uneasy about such a change in the Iranian demands.

Mr. Taleb Ibrahim said the Algerian mediation effort was continuing. He also said that Algeria was working toward a rapprochement between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which became estranged after the Israeli siege of Beirut.

Mexico in Danger, Jackson Says

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Senator Henry Jackson, a Democrat from Washington state, said Sunday that Mexico was the real target of the Castro-Soviet activity in Central America and that the situation was among the most serious international developments.

"No one wants to talk about it, but it is the most serious problem facing outside of the Middle East and Western Europe," he said in a television interview. "A lot of people who ought to be talking about it have been sweeping it under the rug. If the government is determined there could be a revolution and we could have a Castro government on our border."

He said the United States should be giving the "highest priority" to the providing loans and credits that would allow Mexico to manage its foreign problems in a way to avoid any likelihood of an overthrow of the government.

For the Record

BEIGRADE (Reuters) — Shops were looted and their windows broken when a riot broke out on the first time in a month in the southwestern town of Titograd on Friday, Belgrade newspaper reported. Many looted shops, including Belgrade, recently introduced new coupons for coffee, detergent and cooking oil.

BEFAST (UPI) — Gunmen attacked a police station near the border Sunday, setting off an explosion and firing shots that resulted in a full-time policeman, police said. Details of the incident in County Down was "not large."

LUBECK, West Germany (UPI) — An East German family of four fled to the West across the Baltic Sea in a boat early Sunday, West German coast guards said.

Several members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) were reported to be in the Soviet Union, according to the CPSU's official newspaper, Pravda.

Those officials, including M. Goldwater, were reported to be in the Soviet Union, according to the CPSU's official newspaper, Pravda.

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From "Letter to the Editor"

Russia 'Undermining' U.S. Forward Lines of Defense, Reagan Says

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union is undermining the United States' forward lines of defense, President Ronald Reagan has declared.

Mr. Reagan, trying to build public support for his proposed 14-percent increase in military spending for fiscal 1984, said the military budget he presented to Congress is "a minimal budget" and pointed to using Soviet power as the "danger we face."

"Soviet military power has spread around the globe," the president said Saturday in his regular weekly radio broadcast, "threatening our access to vital resources and our sea lines of communication."

In response to the president's speech, the Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, speaking for the Democratic Party, said that Mr. Reagan's military budget is excessive, is causing the federal deficit to "skyrocket," and exposes the nation to great economic hardship because of cuts in social spending while increasing the military spending.

"For example, we do not need two new named bombers — one of which will be obsolete almost immediately after it is built," Senator Byrd said, referring to the B-1B bomber under construction and the Stealth aircraft that is scheduled to be built later in the decade.

Mr. Reagan has proposed military spending of \$281.6 billion, a 14-percent increase without ac-

counting for inflation. In the same 1984 budget, Mr. Reagan has domestic spending increasing by only 2 percent in a year when inflation is expected to rise by 5 percent and unemployment is projected by government officials to remain at about 10 percent.

On Wednesday, the House Budget Committee chairman, James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat, said that he planned to limit military spending to a 5-percent increase. Some Republican leaders have said they would cut the military budget by \$20 billion.

In addition to his speech Saturday on the need for added military spending, Mr. Reagan is scheduled to speak at a convention of the American Legion on Tuesday, again on the nation's defense but with an emphasis on foreign policy.

The speech schedule is part of the ongoing process, the offensive to build support for our defense plans, said David R. Gergen, the White House director of communications.

Mr. Reagan acknowledged Saturday that the nation's economic problems make this year a "hard time to call for increased defense spending." The president said it was particularly difficult because he has "dedicated his entire political career to reducing government spending."

But the president added, "We've trimmed back our plans for rebuilding defense by more than half. We've limited for savings in nonessential programs. We've weighed the risks and economic benefits. The defense budget we finally presented is a minimal budget to protect our country's vital interests and meet our commitments. For those who wish to cut it back further, I have a simple question: Which interests and which commitments are they ready to abandon?"

Strike Force Held to Hurt NATO Power

U.S. Study Sees Gaps in European Defense

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. decision to form a Rapid Deployment Force to cover the Gulf would leave gaps in European defense if a war broke out in both places, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

The Rapid Deployment Force, whose central command structure was made formal Jan. 1, is a designation for existing units traditionally earmarked for combat in Europe. It focuses on 19 countries, including those around the Gulf, in the Middle East and Africa.

The commitment of units to the Rapid Deployment Force would mean that fewer forces would be available for European defense if a war broke out elsewhere, according to the report, released Friday.

John D. Mayer Jr., who wrote the 60-page report, said this could weaken the balance between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact. By the end of the second month of a conventional war in Europe, he said, the ratio of the Warsaw Pact's ground forces to NATO's would increase from 1.7-to-1 to 1.9-to-1.

In arriving at that estimate, Mr. Mayer assumed that the Rapid Deployment Force would be composed of 440,000 men, about twice its current strength. But once the force is committed in the Gulf, he said, the United States for the first 60 days of a European war could do no more than rush six divisions to Europe.

Even if the Rapid Deployment Force were kept at its current strength, and thus drew fewer forces away from NATO, 20 percent fewer U.S. forces would be available to fight in Europe, the report said.

The Reagan administration has warned that NATO partners must provide more forces for their defense because of the competing demands for U.S. strength.

Such responses on the part of our European allies have not been forthcoming, perhaps because of economic constraints," the report noted. It said that four more fully supported army divisions costing \$37.8 billion over five years would be needed to maintain NATO's stance while deploying a Rapid Deployment Force of 440,000 men.

The current Rapid Deployment Force would have little chance of stopping a major Soviet thrust into Iran, the report said, but "could probably serve successfully in support of friendly Arab states involved in regional conflicts."



Families fled Suchitoto by boat because the only road out of the Salvadoran city had been cut by rebels. Government forces were reported fighting to drive out the rebels.

U.S. to Send Mines to El Salvador But Refuses Incendiary Grenades

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has approved the shipment of Claymore mines to Salvadoran military forces but has refused to supply white phosphorus grenades, according to U.S. officials.

The request for the munitions last fall by the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador touched off one of the latest debates among U.S. officials about the tactics, weaponry and political impact of the Salvadoran military forces.

The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Deane R. Hinton, and the Pentagon are reported to be dissatisfied by Washington's refusal to supply the incendiary grenades. Mr. Hinton reportedly made a case that the grenades were needed to help specially trained forces break off contact with guerrillas and to signal friendly forces.

The Pentagon and the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs backed the request but several State Department bureaus, including the Latin American regional bureau and the human rights bureau, argued successfully that use of the fiery grenades as anti-personnel weapons would have devastating effects on civilians.

Moreover, the State Department bureaus argued that a strong public reaction to the supply of the weapons could undermine U.S. efforts in El Salvador.

A central worry among policy makers is that the Salvadoran military situation is essentially stalemated and that, over time, the government side will be worn down, leading to the eventual victory of the 5,000 to 6,000 guerrillas.

There is agreement in the Pentagon and State Department that no significant advances are being made against the insurgents, despite large-scale U.S. aid, training and technical advice for the 33,000-man Salvadoran Army and security forces.

"The government forces are not operating at anywhere near their potential," a State Department official said. "But the guerrillas are operating pretty close to their potential."

In a report on the military situation Feb. 2, Nestor D. Sanchez, a deputy assistant secretary of defense and the Pentagon's chief Central American expert, said the Salvadoran armed forces have been "in a reactive mode," partly because the attention of the military high command has been diverted from the military field to domestic political matters.

"At the very time the high command should have been adjusting its tactics to the guerrilla threat, it has found itself increasingly drawn into the political infighting that is characteristic of an embryonic democracy," Mr. Sanchez told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

There is a consensus that little or no major change can be expected before the uncertainty is resolved about the future of General José Guillermo García, the defense minister and strongest military figure. Many reports suggest that General García is likely to step down within the next few weeks.

Ebbing political support for the Salvadoran efforts within the U.S. Congress, as well as the perception of stalemate, have given rise to discussions within the administration of new initiatives in the diplomatic field.

Claymore mines, which were used extensively in the Vietnam War, are generally used for ambushes and protection of static positions.

White phosphorus rockets and canisters have been supplied to Salvadoran forces earlier for marking targets for artillery and air strikes, but white phosphorus grenades are considered less effective for this purpose and subject to misuse as an anti-personnel weapon.

Military Offensive in North

The El Salvador government has begun a 2,000-man offensive aimed at breaking the rebels' hold on the northern city of Suchitoto, United Press International quoted military officials in San Salvador as saying.

A national guardman said 10 bodies were found on the outskirts of the city after the fighting, but it was not known if they were rebels or civilians. There were no reports of military casualties. Officials said the operation was the 12th major military offensive of the civil war.

There is a consensus that little or no major change can be expected

An American Dream Seems to Be Fading

Survey Finds Fewer Now Believe Their Children Will Be Better Off

By Barry Sussman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Americans have begun to lose faith in an idea that is as old as the republic: that their children will be materially better off than they are.

Nothing has been more a part of the American dream than the belief that hard work and struggle will result in rewards for future generations.

But in hardly more than three years, that belief appears to have been dashed and in its place a philosophy of lowered expectations is taking hold.

According to findings of a Washington Post-ABC News poll in January, fewer people each year expect their children to do better financially than they have done, and more expect them to do worse.

The question was: "Thinking of your children when they get to be your age, would you say they will be better off financially than you are now, not as well off, or what?"

Forty-four percent took the optimistic view toward their children's lot, but 38 percent were pessimistic. Among blacks, only 34 percent expected their children to be better off, while 55 percent expected them to be worse off.

In November 1979, when the poll first asked the question of a national random sample, inflation, running at an annual rate of about 18 percent, was the dominant problem and had been for a long time. Interest rates were the highest in modern times, at 15 percent or more.

The notion that things had turned sour was widespread; the economy had already surfaced as the No. 1 issue in the coming presidential campaign.

Despite those problems, 60 percent of those interviewed in 1979 felt their children would be better off financially. Only 9 percent expected their children to be worse off.

Among black families, with many still in the process of entering the mainstream, enthusiasm was even greater: 74 percent said their children would be better off. Only 8 percent said their children would not be as well off.

In March 1982, when the question was asked again, interest rates were about the same, but the inflation rate had been cut by more than half.

Also, unemployment had reached a post-Depression high. Government programs that offer encouragement for the future, such as educational loans and grants, had been curtailed.

Forty-two percent in that survey felt their children would be better off than they were, but a strikingly high number — 31 percent — expected their children to be worse off.

The greatest change had occurred among blacks. Only 36 percent saw financial improvement ahead for their children.

By late last month, when the poll question was repeated, President Ronald Reagan had declared that the recession was at an end. Favorable comparisons with the recent past were being drawn for new figures on automobile sales, home building and interest rates.

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U.S. Pension Experts Predict Higher Deficit

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Social Security system faces a bigger increase than previously anticipated in its deficit over the next 75 years because higher unemployment and a lower birth rate will reduce the amount of taxes flowing into the retirement fund, according to the Social Security Administration.

The prospect of a bigger deficit, announced Friday, is certain to intensify the congressional debate over the best way to ensure that today's young workers will receive Social Security checks when they retire in the next century.

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, proposed Friday to change the public pension system during a 20-year period into a private retirement system using special savings accounts.

Responding to requests from Congress, Social Security Administration actuaries predicted a 5.5-percent unemployment rate over 75 years, compared with a previous forecast of 5 percent. The birth rate will fall to two babies for every 1,000 women of child-bearing age, down from an estimate of 2.1 children, the actuaries said.

These seemingly insignificant changes can translate into billions of dollars over 75 years. The actuaries did not provide a dollar number, but congressional sources said the new assumptions would add roughly \$150 billion to a long-run system deficit already estimated at \$1.6 trillion.

About two-thirds of the gap could be closed under a plan being considered by Congress to raise payroll taxes, delay the annual cost-of-living increase for six months, and levy federal income taxes on some Social Security benefits. A commission appointed by President Ronald Reagan proposed the package but could not reach bipartisan agreement on how to fill the remaining gap for the next 75 years.

Mr. Reagan and congressional leaders of both parties have endorsed the package.

Senator Helms said he would present his plan as a bill this week when the Senate Finance Committee resumes hearings on Social Security. He said that, though the plan has little chance to win congressional approval, "it's a fight that's got to be waged" as part of a national debate over the future of Social Security.

The Helms plan would make a 20-year transition to a private retirement program through special tax-free savings accounts.

Starting in 1984, a worker would receive a 20-percent credit against federal income taxes for money deposited into such an account. The maximum credit would be equal to 20 percent of the Social Security taxes paid that year. In return for the tax break, the worker would agree to accept a smaller Social Security check in the future.

A person who took the maximum tax break for 20 years would give up all claim to a Social Security check. Mr. Helms said the tax-free earnings of the account would

ultimately provide more money than a worker could get under the Social Security system.

In 1994, the accounts would start becoming mandatory, with payroll taxes from workers and employers going into these accounts instead of the Social Security fund. The transfer would be completed by 2004, with all payroll taxes going to workers' retirement accounts.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bailing Out the World

Though it saw no great problem only months ago, the Reagan administration now urges Congress quickly to authorize a large increase in the U.S. subscription to the International Monetary Fund. This change of heart has led to accusations that the measure is just a bailout for big banks that lent recklessly.

Certainly, if it works, it will help the banks in the long run. But it will also help the banks, bolstering troubled countries that could pull everyone down. Banks will still hold large loans; indeed, they will have been pushed by the IMF and Washington into lending more when they might rather get out.

The IMF's governors have agreed to enlarge the pool of currencies for loans to nations unable to meet debt payments, like Mexico, Argentina and Brazil. If IMF members approve, resources will rise by almost half, to \$50 billion. A supplementary fund, financed by the strongest countries, will more than double, to \$19 billion. Of the overall increase, the United States' pledged share is about a fifth.

Given high unemployment and severe budget cuts, some members of Congress are understandably reluctant to let the Treasury borrow billions more so the IMF can lend more to foreigners. They are not assuaged by the fact that this subscription does not count as "spending." Nor are they moved by the fact that the United States, though the biggest provider for the fund, has also been one of the biggest borrowers.

Foreign aid measures get a flinty eye on Capitol Hill, and this one is further tinged by a suspicion that banks should suffer for imprudent loans. It is clear now that bankers have indeed been too enthusiastic about loans

to foreign governments. Even last summer, they still saw Mexico as a good risk. These misjudgments prompt demands that banks be more tightly limited in their foreign activity.

The banks, startled to learn how much debt their borrowers had accumulated, have formed a private agency to improve their data on foreign economic and financial conditions. That has not, however, satisfied their critics.

Some Congressmen would limit loans to any one country, though it is hard to see how U.S. law could control anything as fluid as international credit. (The Federal Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker, leans to having the IMF do it.) Others would limit each bank's foreign lending or require larger reserves for foreign loans. There are also efforts to make the banks pay for the IMF authorization by supporting other legislation they oppose.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan put more pressure on the banks when he endorsed tighter regulation of foreign lending and suggested that banks were keeping interest rates high to cover their foreign losses.

Better supervision is certainly desirable. But whatever the deal, it should not be allowed to block the IMF expansion.

Without expansion more banks, not fewer, would have to be bailed out as more foreign loans go sour. The fund has done commendable work in coping with the debt problem and insisting that the banks increase their loan commitments until conditions improve. The debt crisis will not pass until the world resumes sustainable growth. The fund's enlargement is a sensible tool both for present conditions and for the future.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Wages of Zealotry

President Ronald Reagan's firing of Rita Lavelle has thrown the Environmental Protection Agency into crisis. But the cause of the crisis goes far beyond the current turmoil. It dates to the decision two years ago to appoint James Watt as secretary of the interior and Anne Gorsuch as head of the EPA. Mr. Reagan thereby entrusted stewardship of the nation's environment to two people fundamentally opposed to the legal missions of their agencies.

Unable to get Congress to change the laws, they have pursued their ends by other means. Mrs. Gorsuch has undermined the EPA by halving its budget when its responsibilities are doubling. She has induced many of its best professional staff to quit, and has sabotaged the agency's enforcement effort by continual reorganizations and cutbacks. She has scrapped on the science and monitoring that must underlie effective regulation.

Mr. Watt said recently he intended to "canibalize" the National Park Service by transferring its officials elsewhere. While intimidating the professional staff in his department, he has tried repeatedly by administrative fiat, in defiance of Congress, to open wilderness to exploiters and to bar new additions to the wilderness system.

Mr. Watt and Mrs. Gorsuch are zealots, bent on hacking down environmental laws that seem to infringe on industrial activity. That is a far cry from how true conservatives might have changed government's environmental policy: by seeking to substitute economic incentives for direct regulation.

That is why conservatives, too, are alarmed by the administration's management of environmental law and why many members of Congress have come to distrust every executive action. And that is why Mrs. Gorsuch's mismanagement has given Mr. Reagan such an intense, immediate problem.

Congress suspects that Rita Lavelle, the once fired head of the Superfund program to clean up old toxic waste dumps, made "sweet-

heart" deals with polluters. Mr. Reagan asserts the EPA's "splendid record" over the last two years is being overlooked in the flurry of accusations. Even if these all prove false, the record is anything but splendid.

In the very first Superfund settlement, with the Inmont Corp. of Los Angeles, Mrs. Gorsuch's assistant, Thornton Field, undercut the EPA by informing the company of the agency's bottom-line negotiating position. Though he admitted doing so to a House committee last April, he still works for the EPA, in its enforcement office.

Another of Mrs. Gorsuch's aides, James Sanderson, was nominated assistant administrator for policy but had to withdraw last June. The Justice Department, in a still pending inquiry, began looking into charges that he had continued to represent one of his law firm's clients, the Denver Water Board, after joining the agency.

Mrs. Gorsuch herself is no slouch at granting private favors. When representatives of the Thriftway company of New Mexico came seeking a waiver from the laws limiting lead in gasoline, she drew aside the Senate aide who escorted them, saying "that she could not tell the Thriftway representatives to break the law but she hoped that they got the message," the aide says in an affidavit.

Miss Lavelle's calendar, full of lunch dates with industry representatives, demonstrate how one-sided her interests have been. The EPA under Mrs. Gorsuch has acquired the reputation of favoritism to anyone who finds environmental law an impediment. Nothing could so blacken industry's public image, or serve its interests less.

For two years, Mr. Reagan has let Mr. Watt and Mrs. Gorsuch erode and maneuver around the laws that protect the nation's air, water and wilderness. He has only himself to blame that the results are now being dumped at the White House gate.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

On Oil Prices

The proposed \$3 cut in the price of a barrel of BNO (British National Oil Corp.) crude is already being heralded as the breakthrough before the final collapse of the oil prices and the OPEC cartel. But such a conclusion is markedly premature. The current downward pressure on prices is being led by the rundown of oil stocks internationally, and a slowdown or even a full reversal of that tendency as soon as the oil companies expect prices to rise will firm the market very quickly.

The 20-percent margin of OPEC spare capacity may mean that the developed countries can now embark on a couple of years of reasonable growth without fear of rekindling another oil price shock. But the recent weakness of oil prices, which reflects the West's recession, does nothing to alter the likelihood that the real price of a dwindling resource like oil is in the long run bound to increase.

There is still far too much whooping and cheering about the beneficial effects of falling

real oil prices on the world economy, and far too little effort to ensure that we never get trapped by OPEC again.

—The Guardian (London)

Good for America?

It's good for General Motors, and it's good for Toyota, and no doubt it will be good for American consumers. It's another matter whether the decision of the world's largest auto company to co-produce a new subcompact in California with Japan's biggest automaker will satisfy those in the U.S. who have been leading the fight for protectionism.

There will be significant financial benefits to both GM and Toyota. But while the reopening of the Fremont plant will restore jobs, it will probably eliminate some as well. The GM-Toyota agreement is not a deal that is to everyone's liking, and it by no means signals the restoration to health of an ailing industry. But it is very much a venture in the right direction.

—The Los Angeles Times

Was Bush Too Adept In Europe?

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush's trip through Europe this month to rally support for President Ronald Reagan's arms-control proposals proved much about Mr. Bush, but not much about whether the world is heading for arms control or a prolonged arms race.

The vice president carried off a tricky assignment for the president at a particularly sensitive time in U.S.-European relations. That can only help Mr. Bush inside the administration — and could conceivably enhance his political future.

Mr. Reagan is known as "the great communicator," but his specialty is set-piece speeches. Mr. Bush, in news conferences in seven European capitals, showed himself to be better than his boss at dealing with complicated and sensitive questions about atomic weapons — the kinds of questions that have tripped up Mr. Reagan. The vice president was quick and articulate in handling or avoiding questions whose answers can cause bigger and more damaging headlines in a nuclear-sensitized European press than most Americans realize.

West Europeans are used to parliamentary systems where government leaders must be prepared to respond instantaneously to colleagues' questions without a prepared text in front of them. It is a system that requires leaders to demonstrate a mastery of issues. By demonstrating a comparable talent in his appearances in Europe, Mr. Bush no doubt reassured Europeans while enhancing the image of the administration.

"The flying ambassador," as Italy's influential, left-of-center newspaper La Repubblica put it, "is not obscured by the president's shadow."

In London's ancient Guild Hall, Mr. Bush drew applause from a large audience after he asked a challenger from England's leading disarmament organization: "Do you think we can't win peace? Do you think we care less than others about nuclear war?" Mr. Bush's point, made succinctly and effectively, was that military balance, even if it meant lots of weapons, was one way to keep the peace and that such a view did not mean that those who support it are unconcerned about nuclear war.

So in public, Mr. Bush played the role of an effective public relations man for the Reagan administration. There is also reason to believe he handled himself well in his private meetings with European leaders.

Mr. Bush was sent to Europe mostly to listen to what allied leaders had to say about the vexing and politically explosive problem of trying to limit the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles.

From what can be learned about these confidential talks, Mr. Bush did mostly listen, and the Europeans did not have too much specific to say. In effect, he did not try to pry out of the Europeans the kind of message that might have put a lot of immediate pressure on Mr. Reagan to change his position in the dedicated arms talks with the Russians at Geneva.

That Reagan position, the so-called zero option, calls for the Russians to dismantle all 600 or so of their medium-range missiles in return for the United States agreeing to forego deployment of 572 cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The Russians have rejected this, and there seems no chance they will ever accept it. Everybody in Europe knows this, and knows that only a compromise agreement is feasible.

This fundamental fact of diplomatic life leads to the paradox of the Bush trip to Europe. Because it was successful at public-relations ventures, it could wind up making an agreement with the Russians even harder to achieve.

When Mr. Reagan first announced his zero-option proposal in November 1981, it was viewed in many Western quarters as both clever and imaginative. But, as Mr. Bush acknowledged publicly, the West did not follow through, leaving the propaganda field to the Russians. And they have done a very good job.

So it was part of Mr. Bush's assignment in Europe to refurbish the image of "morality and the basic soundness" of the zero option. By succeeding in doing just that, Mr. Bush probably postponed the moment when — because of mounting political pressures in Western Europe and the United States — Washington will feel compelled to move toward a genuine compromise.

Mr. Bush probably postponed that moment, but it remains in the offing. That is the Reagan administration's fundamental problem. From Washington's viewpoint, Mr. Bush's short-term success was certainly welcome, not least because it might help West Germany's ruling conservative coalition in the March 6 elections. The conservatives support the new U.S. missile deployment, so if they win March 6, it is reasoned, Moscow will realize it must negotiate more seriously to prevent or limit the new NATO deployment.

However, by longstanding NATO agreement, that deployment is supposed to begin at the end of this year. So buying extra time now only compresses further the period in which it would be possible to negotiate an agreement on one of the most complex arms control issues ever to confront negotiators. That period has now shrunk, at best, to the 10 months from March 7 until Dec. 31. Since the beginning of SALT negotiations in 1969, no arms-control agreement has been negotiated so rapidly.

Of course, negotiations could continue after deployment begins, but by then the situation will be even more complicated.

The writer, a reporter for The Washington Post, followed Vice President Bush on his European trip.



"Sharon? Sharon who?"

Guessing Reagan's Intentions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The most popular game in the capital of the United States these days is "Will He or Won't He" run for a second term in the White House. It is popular because it takes everybody's mind off more important problems. And the best player in this political game is the president himself.

He loves it. He may not be a great president, but he is a great performer. He told the Conservative Political Action Conference here recently that "our clean-up crew will need more than two years to deal with the mess left by others over a half-century."

This was taken by his conservative audience and others as an indication that he intended to run again for a second term, but he didn't say "I need more than two years" to clean up the mess. He just tossed it off as usual with a smile and an amiable wave of his hand, and left them to guess what he meant.

The chances are that he didn't mean anything except to hold his party together, and make them wonder, from right to left, what he will do, and keep them in line while he waits to see how his economic and foreign policies work in the next six months. Nobody can blame him.

The objective of the Republican Party, including the extreme conservatives, who regret his recent pragmatic compromises with the Democrats, is to retain control of the White House for the next six years. This, and always has been, the main purpose of political parties: to hold executive power for themselves.

So President Reagan's friends are telling him that their main hope of getting rid of the "Democratic mess" is not to leave it to a divided Republican Party, but to command the conflict by running again himself.

No matter how much Mr. Reagan may long for home or retirement, they insist, he must go on for another four years. Otherwise, the Republi-

can Party will be split between its moderate candidates — Vice President George Bush, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas — and the conservative candidates like Jack Kemp of New York, opening up the White House to the Democrats.

Mr. Reagan is being told by his friends that he is in precisely the position President Dwight Eisenhower

Do we really want to go on with these old men and the old conflicts, or do we want to look to younger men who see the possibilities of a different world?

found himself after his heart attack when he wanted to go home but was persuaded that, if he did, everything he had fought for would be lost. President Eisenhower stood for a second term and won, and the Republican establishment here now argues that Mr. Reagan should do the same.

It is a persuasive partisan argument, and no doubt Mr. Reagan thinks about it and talks it over with his wife in the quiet of the night.

Mr. Reagan, at 72, is already the oldest president in the history of the nation. He would be 74 a few days after inauguration, if he was elected in 1984, and 78 at the end of his second term. These are considerations he and others have to take into account now.

What Mr. Reagan decides will ob-

viously determine the strategy of both political parties in the election of 1984. But the people who want him to run again are being increasingly loud, and the people who think his running again is a bad idea are being very quiet.

What is not being discussed much is what would be best for the nation. There are some good candidates coming up out of both parties. Senator Baker of Tennessee, Senator Dole of Kansas, former Vice President Walter Mondale of Minnesota, John Glenn of Ohio, Gary Hart of Colorado, Reubin Askew of Florida, Dale Bumpers of Arkansas — these are of the rising generation, and though not very well known, they are at least equal to, if not better than, the people now in charge in Washington.

The problem in the next few years is to concentrate on the young men who are coming rather than the old men who are going. Mr. Reagan has performed a valiant service to the country. He has challenged the assumptions of the Democrats and the welfare state, which was useful, but he has imposed the ideology of his old age, which has not been very successful.

Do we really want to go on with these old men — the Reagans, the Tip O'Neills, the Alan Cranstons — and the old conflicts between the parties, the regions, the races, management and labor — or do we want to look to younger men who see the possibilities of a different world in terms of cooperation rather than confrontation?

If this is a reasonable question, the argument about whether Mr. Reagan will or will not run seems almost irrelevant. He is the nicest guy who has come down this pike for a long time, but as an old sports reporter, he must know that government, like a football team, has to draft and make room for the coming generations.

The New York Times

The Right U.S. 'Blend' for S. Africa

By Nancy Kassebaum

WASHINGTON — Finding the right mix of "quiet" diplomacy and public pressure to apply to white-ruled South Africa has been easy for any U.S. administration. After spending a week there, I am convinced we need to reconsider both the ingredients and the blend of our current South African policy.

The daily indignities of black life inherent in apartheid are repugnant to Americans and call for unequivocal U.S. opposition. Yet the United States has less leverage than is commonly believed, since we provide no foreign aid or arms to South Africa.

Political dialogue there seemed refreshingly honest, but it is freighted with code words Americans often misunderstand. There is little unanimity even within racial groups about the path to equal rights.

How should the U.S. government approach the puzzle of South Africa? The Carter administration was harshly critical, and may have provoked greater South African recalcitrance. But blacks believe it at least showed the United States was on the side of human rights.

The Reagan administration has instituted a policy of "constructive engagement." I have supported this application of quiet diplomacy, which seeks to produce results without either embracing or abandoning the

dangerous. What form could such a revitalized diplomacy take?

The United States could carefully focus attention on certain human rights issues. Many South Africans are calling for a bill of rights to be included in the new constitution now under consideration.

The constitution would include coloreds (people of mixed race) and Indians, but it would exclude the black African majority. Although we cannot endorse such an exclusion, the enactment of a bill of rights covering all races should be a major U.S. policy goal.

The State Department's human rights funds could be expanded to aid directly selected social projects that address the needs of South African blacks. At one cramped medical clinic I visited, a single physician ministered to the thousands of black children who lived in a squatters' camp. Helping programs like this would be a small but concrete example of American concern.

While I was in South Africa, I frequently heard the complaint from whites that "the United States doesn't understand," and from blacks that "the United States doesn't care." We need a South African policy that strives to do both, and do them wisely.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Debt Problem

Regarding "U.S. Bailout of Bankers Is Necessary" (H.T. Feb. 4):

Robert J. Samuelson's article seems to me to stand the international debt problem on its head. The right question might be: Why were Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Yugoslavia and others loaned more debt than they could handle?

Yes, a significant write-off of these debts would damage many of the largest banks and impair their ability to continue their lending both home and abroad. But that is their stockholders' risk — not the taxpayers'! I see no massive propaganda by the banks to protect the mortgages of Americans now unable to make their payments. Maybe it's a bit harder to repossess Poland?

The banks were not operating under self-deception and I blame them exclusively for today's debt problem. The context in which they operated was one they wanted created — a fractional reserve banking system, passed unwittingly by a Congress that wanted to be home for Christmas in 1913. When you can loan out \$100 for every \$10 you have in the vault and charge interest on the \$90 you don't have, you've got a good thing going. Inflation was created when the reserve requirements were

lowered. Now the bankers can loan out the same \$100 for only every \$9 or \$8 in their vaults, resulting in more money chasing goods — an economist's description of inflation.

When Thomas Jefferson said, "The only thing I fear more than banks is a standing army," he had cause. Jefferson taught the living, not great-grandchildren. Each generation must pay its own debt. And not to a bank.

JOHN SHERIDAN, New York.

The Paris Gathering

Regarding "White-Bread Answers for a No-Bread Crisis" by George Will (H.T. Feb. 17):

I knew when the time came to ridicule the recent gathering of intellectuals sponsored by the French government, George Will would be the one to do it.

But timeless French vanity and the obvious failure of Mr. Mitterrand's policies notwithstanding, the contribution of a group of the world's thinking people, whether right or left, can only be beneficial at this point. Mr. Will can, and does, very effectively, make some American participants look foolish, but he cannot take issue with certain facts pointed out by two American delegates, Nor-

man Mailer and Kate Millet: 1) the U.S. government slashes the cultural budget, while the French government fiscally recognizes this important aspect of life; and 2) a government in the Western world cares what the intellectuals think.

So, Mr. Will, put your pretty head together with that of your chosen president and come up with solutions.

SUSAN MELODY, Paris.

The international showcase of cultural ootables assembled by the French government is only another sad example of the general impotence of the intellectual and artistic elite to come forward with a modern art and science of world economy.

ROBERT J. KELLER, Donagh, Switzerland.

'Un-American'

Regarding "Dead-End Diplomacy" by Mark Falgout (H.T. Feb. 11):

Had we North Americans grown up as Latin Americans and watched the United States support fascism in Latin America, watched the CIA murder Salvador Allende, and suffered through regular currency devaluations against the dollar, instead of studying about Jorge Washington and his cherry tree, would it not seem logical that Marxism was the only

On Barbie: Reliving A Bad Past

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There are a great many people in France who wish the Klaus Barbie had never been brought back to Lyons. These are not just those with a bad conscience about what they did during the German occupation. They include many who would let the dead bury the dead: who think that Barbie's trial will not open doors better left closed.

It is true that the French prefer to think implausibly well of their conduct in the war, to observe a public convention that has every survivor member of the Resistance or a Gaullist — 40 million Gaullists by 1984 as a Gaullist veteran of London 1940 bitterly remarks.

But a public myth is just that. The French have always believed in putting a good face on things, inventing one's life to make up for reality's disappointments. No one, though, so easily thinks that the mass of the French behaved very nobly, or that the record of public authority was very good in either the occupied and or the territory controlled until 1944 by Marshal Petain's Vichy regime.

It may even be that the French think worse of themselves than the deserve. The resistance record of number of European countries might not bear close examination. As in Yugoslavia, really were heroes. It was forced upon them because the Nazis treated slaves as an inferior race.

But Danes, Dutch, Norwegians, West Europeans as a whole — we treated with relative restraint. They were considered racially kind. They were expected to hand on their Jews and make no trouble. The savagery with which those who resist were treated by the Gestapo — by Klaus Barbie and colleagues — this military occupation off from the past. But if you were a Jew (or Gypsy), and did not get by trouble for the Germans, you got by.

Few chose to make trouble. A survivor of the Lyons Resistance, I know up by Barbie, says, "It was gang of Boy Scouts." The Resistance caused no serious damage to the German Army anywhere in Western Europe until the Normandy invasion. Then bands of resistants, the Maquis armed from Britain, caused significant disruption to troop movements.

Vichy itself was an odd affair. The French also have preferred not to talk much about (leaving to an American, Robert Paxton of Columbia University, to write the best account). Obviously there was a right idealism at Vichy, as well as a right reaction, anti-republicanism, anti-Semitism, pro-fascism.

The "National Revolution" (not possible by the "divine surprise" 1940, as Charles Maurras had it) was supposed to re-create a community tied to land, religion, and the simple virtues. Its ideas came with the part from the corporatism fascist regime in the 1930s. An idea of social groups in willing national cooperation. Some of Vichy's institutions and novations survived into the Fifth and Fifth Republics and contribute to their success. Vichy was a shameful episode, but it has yet to be mined dispassionately by the French for its effect upon what followed.

But, people ask, why bring all this up again? Barbie is expected to appear in court. The collaboration he enjoyed from Frenchmen in searching out the Resistance. Who will know what he is telling the truth?

One suspects, nonetheless, that it is a good thing to go again over these dark things, unpleasant as they are. First, the 35 years of experience will be for the French and the United States. The Army's employment and protection of Barbie in 1947-1948, with what seems to have been contemporary difference to France's demands for his arrest, has yet to be explained.

Silence about the past is not a neutral enough, but truth is better. Those who lived through the occupation and resistance in Europe felt that life is not simple. It is a history and a political reality, a kick into us the fact of collaboration to leave us sadder and wiser. They to be expected from the Lyons trial.

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FROM OUR FEB. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Base in Manila Bay

MANILA — Much elation is felt in American business circles over the cable from Washington announcing the decision on a location for a naval station. The choice of Manila Bay instead of the remote Subic Bay is construed as evidence of the determination of the American government permanently to retain the Philippine Islands. In army and navy circles, this decision is regarded as a victory for General Wood and Rear Admiral Folger, who five years ago began a fight against the selection of Subic Bay, based on the broad problem of defense, and the difficulties of defending Olongapo Bay.

1933: Prohibition Is Repealed

WASHINGTON — The 18th Amendment, which has held the United States for 15 years in the grip of great controversy, was repealed by Congress today when the House, amid tumultuous applause, adopted the Blain resolution by a 289-121 vote, 15 votes above the two-thirds necessary. The measure, providing for outright repeal of Prohibition, with federal protection of states that vote to remain dry, was returned to the Senate which passed it, for certification by Vice President Curtis. It was then rushed to the State Department for formal submission to the states for ratification. That touched off a rush by several states to be the first to ratify.

JOHN RAY WHITEHEAD (1904-1982), Chairman
KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Change in Samoa

Regarding "Samoa: Gentle and Peaceful? A Scientist Disputes" (IHT, Feb. 1).

About Derek Freeman's new book, which contradicts so much of Margaret Mead's description of Samoa — if all the anthropologists can rein in their egos long enough to be objective, they will see that there is a likely explanation for these two widely differing descriptions of Samoan culture. Mead's book, "Coming of Age in Samoa," was based on data from the 1920s. Freeman's book is based on data from the 1960s. The technological and political changes of the last 40 years must have affected Samoan culture considerably. Cultural values and practices in the United States have altered drastically since the 1920s. Why should anyone assume that a primitive culture should be, or can be, immune to these world-wide influences?

RICK BENCE,
Vienna.

'Peanuts' Hater

Regarding "Nuts to Peanuts" (IHT, Feb. 9).

I could not agree more with the views expressed by Jamshid P. Moshiri. Now that we seem to have been reprieved from "Doonesbury," I think the time has come for "Peanuts" and "B.C." to be discontinued as well. They are both



an insult to the intelligence of your readers.

According to an announcement elsewhere in the same issue of the IHT you boast that your readers' average annual personal income amounts to \$70,383 — so one cannot assume all of them to be utter nitwits.

F.M. VAN ECK,
Malaga, Spain.

In response to Jamshid Moshiri's disdain for "Peanuts," I offer the following explanation, not to be confused with apologetics. "Peanuts" is neither subtle nor satire. For that we have had until recently "Doonesbury" (which provided an acerbic but humorous look at the pretensions of almost everyone).

"Peanuts" is simply an unsophisticated, uncomplicated way of looking at the world through the eyes of children. It is a refreshing (to my mind) way of looking nostalgically back on the days before we all became corrupted by the world of adults. It is strictly a West European, and more appropriately, American type of humor that has little in common with the more intricate way of looking at life characteristic of the Arabic world.

W.A. BEROGREN,
Lyon, France.

Eubie, Other Greats

Regarding "Eubie Blake" by H.D. Quigg (IHT, Feb. 7).

Eubie Blake was a great entertainer, but he would never have claimed, as the reporter suggests, that he and his partner Noble Sissle were the first black vaudeville act to play and be a hit before white audiences, which up to 1919 were accustomed to burnt-cork performers.

Eubie would be the first to know that that honor belongs to Bert Williams, who as early as 1900 was a great stage favorite, doing comedy and song and dance with George Walker, his vaudeville partner; they composed songs as Joe Laurie Jr. cite Bert Williams as being one of the most gifted and famous black performers. He was also a star of the Ziegfeld Follies during World War I, the only black man in the show.

Other teams that predated Eubie were Cole & Johnson, a bit act of 1909, and Johnson & Dean, who introduced the cakewalk.

Mark Sullivan, the noted chronicler of early 20th century American life, states unequivocally of Williams that he was "the most talent-

ed Negro that ever appeared upon the American stage," and adds that the musical comedy skit "In Dahomey," which he co-authored with Walker, was the first piece written and performed by blacks ever to appear in a Broadway theater. The date was around 1907.

Mr. Quigg's piece deserves praise in any event.

DONALD WAYNE,
Cambridge, England.

'E.T.' Censured

Regarding "E.T. Censured" (IHT, Jan. 22).

I fully agree with the film censors in Sweden and I support their arguments for banning "E.T." for children under 11 years, but I consider it not enough.

I would rather see this film taken off the circuit and destroyed. The man or the company that invented and produced this horrible, ugly creature/film deserves eternal torment. Instead of "booying the spirit," to use Time magazine's phrase, it corrupts the mind.

M. ENID WEDDEPOHL,
Utrecht, Netherlands.

The censors' decision is based on a misjudgment: "E.T." does not portray adults as enemies of children, but rather as xenophobic fools when confronted with creatures from outer space, and as sometimes harried, non-listening parents. This is not far from reality for many of us in Western society.

Children should be shielded from the portrayal of senseless violence, ruthless manipulation and unrealistic feats, but not from the portrayal of human sadness at the loss of a friend or the potential madness of a given society. They know the difference between fairy tales and realities, Peter Pan and themselves, "E.T." and the next-door neighbor; and they are usually able to analyze and heed appropriate warnings — sometimes better than we can.

MARGARET WILUSZ,
Kathmandu, Nepal.

Do the Norwegians also put an age limit on their folklore about trolls, the ugly, stupid creatures who supposedly inhabit the woods and mountains?

BARBARA COOLEY,
London.

We recently saw "E.T." at Kuala Lumpur with our 3½-year-old son (whose mother tongue is not English). For the first time in his life, we found he enjoyed a movie and watched it with great interest.

Later we bought him a toy E.T. He played games at home — and still caricatures the famous two-finger approach (not Churchillian, but childlike). Maybe he is too young to get scared like an 8-year-old. I enjoyed this satirical film: A good movie, simply made.

A. MAWAZ,
Kuala Lumpur.

Playing It

Regarding "There's No Playing It Again, Sam" (IHT, Jan. 28).

Right! Rick may not live there anymore and most of its stars may be dead, but any "Casablanca" freak could confirm that he never said, "Play it again, Sam!" Woody Allen's charming, eponymous play/film notwithstanding, what Rick said was, "Play it, Sam! You played it for her."

SUSAN H. LLEWELLYN,
Dublin.

Calling Juliet

Regarding "Italy Hangs Up on Phone Junkies" (IHT, Feb. 4).

The Italian phone company spokesman cites Juliet's declaration of love for Romeo as evidence that six minutes is enough for a phone call between lovers. His choice of example does not exactly promote his case: Consider, after all, what befell Romeo and Juliet as a result of botched long-distance messages.

NINA L. GILBERT,
Stuttgart.

The Right Stuffing

Regarding "The Smiling Pioneer" (IHT, Jan. 29-30).

Hope they found the right stuff for stuffing Ham, the space chimp. It seemed that he had it all the time.

EDWARD T. LEE,
Rome.



An honor guard of British troops marching into a new cemetery in the Falkland Islands where 221 Argentine soldiers killed in last year's conflict have been buried.

Argentine Dead Buried in Falklands

STANLEY, Falkland Islands — Military reburials of 221 Argentine soldiers killed in the Falkland Islands last year cast a shadow over the start of celebrations marking the British colony's 150th anniversary.

The bodies were reinterred on Saturday in a military cemetery prepared by British troops near the settlement of Darwin on East Falkland, the main island.

Most of the Argentines were killed in bitter fighting in the hills above Stanley as British forces

recaptured the islands last May and June. A British offer to repatriate the bodies brought no response from Argentina, which had seized the islands in April.

The military funeral, complete with a bugler playing the Last Post and a salute fired by soldiers of the 4,000-man British garrison, took place on the eve of the anniversary festivities.

The 1,800 islanders, nearly all of them of British stock, planned a week of parties, dancing and horse racing culminating next Saturday in a carnival and anniversary ball.

Workers Show Little Enthusiasm For New Official Polish Unions

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — It is not easy to be a labor organizer in Poland these days, especially when your union is the one government is trying to organize.

At the Polski Fiat auto plant, Henryk Kordziejewski and Janusz Czakow, the chief organizers for the new government-sponsored unions that are to take the place of Solidarity, the banned independent labor organization, say their fellow workers have painted their doors red, made threatening telephone calls and sent them nasty letters.

Then, when they passed on a grievance from the workers over proposed legislation that would reduce paid sick leave for absence of three days or less, the authorities brushed them aside and the unpopular bill was enacted anyway.

"People who have weak nerves

would have to leave this task," said Mr. Kordziejewski, a welding foreman.

The government official in charge of labor organization, Stanislaw Ciosek, the trade union minister, is frank in saying that the new unions will have a tough time.

"People are approaching the unions with distrust," he said in an interview. "They are questioning whether they will be really independent, really effective. These are natural questions. I would be very much surprised if they were not being asked."

The government says the new unions, which were established in October under legislation that also abolished Solidarity and the previous official unions, have a membership of one million out of a work force of 14 million.

Solidarity, at its height, reported a membership of nearly 10 million in a national network. The new unions are limited to individual workplaces and have no national organization. Their ability to strike is heavily restricted.

Even the official news organizations showed some reservations in announcing the one-million membership figure.

"The majority of the working population have still not made up their mind, apparently waiting for the unions to demonstrate how they can defend workers' rights and interests," the government press agency PAP said.

Mr. Ciosek, a portly, jovial man who likes to draw graphs on scrap paper to illustrate his remarks, says that the grim economic conditions mean consumption will lag behind output for the next two or three years and that the limitations on strikes are needed to protect the economy.

"There will have to be sacrifice," he said. "I am not sure we can convince them that this will eventually make things better. I am not sure myself. But one thing is certain: We have to emerge from this crisis."

"If we were not \$27 billion in debt, reform in Poland could look like this," he said, drawing a straight, rising line across the paper. "But now —" he added with a shrug, and scribbled a line that wandered all over the page.

Kenyan Poachers Stopped

United Press International

NAIROBI — Security forces have confiscated 340 elephant tusks worth about \$250,000 on the world market after a three-hour exchange of gunfire with poachers in northeastern Kenya, the official Kenyan News Agency said.

Barbie Was One of Several Nazis Aided by U.S., Investigators Say

NEW YORK — Klaus Barbie, who was executed by Bolivia and sent to France this month, was just one of several senior Nazis protected by U.S. officials in exchange for information on Soviet activities or for scientific expertise, U.S. investigators say.

"Whether we are comfortable with it or not, we are dealing with something that is on the public record," said Martin Mendelsohn, a former investigator of war criminals in the U.S. Justice Department and now a Washington attorney for the Simon Wiesenthal Holocaust Center in Los Angeles.

George F. Kennan, who was U.S. ambassador to Moscow in 1952 and is considered one of the nation's leading experts on Soviet affairs, said one high-level official brought to the United States after World War II was Hitler's deputy foreign minister, Gustav Hilger.

"We were very glad he was here because he had a tremendous knowledge about the Soviet Union," Mr. Kennan said. "We brought him here because we were worried that, if we didn't, the Soviets would get him."

Mr. Kennan first met Mr. Hilger when they served at their respective embassies in Moscow in the 1930s. Mr. Hilger later returned to Berlin, where he served under Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who was hanged after the war-crimes trials in Nuremberg.

Mr. Kennan said that Mr. Hilger, now dead, was "a very decent man" and, to Mr. Kennan's knowledge, not guilty of any war crimes.

But one expert on war criminals, Charles Allen Jr., said that, on Mr. Hilger's return from Moscow, he became "the liaison between Ribbentrop's office and the SS Einsatzgruppen, or 'special task forces,' which murdered some 1.4 million Soviet Jews on the eastern front."

Mr. Allen reported in his 1963 book "Nazi War Criminals Among Us" that Mr. Hilger was paid by the CIA and the State Department as a consultant on Soviet affairs. Mr. Kennan said he was not aware of any payments to Mr. Hilger by the United States.

A 1978 report by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, referred to payments made to an unnamed expert on Soviet affairs who had been a senior official of the German Foreign Ministry during the Nazi era.

The report said the CIA had sought assistance from about 22 former Nazis living in the United States after the war.

Elizabeth Holtzman, who was a U.S. congresswoman in the 1970s

worked toward more prosecution of war criminals, said that former Nazis discussed in the GAO report were not in the United States "by chance" and that U.S. agencies helped many avoid prosecution. "The Barbie allegations are not new," she said.

Erhard Dabringhaus, a former U.S. military intelligence officer, has said that he paid Barbie \$1,700 a month as an informant and helped him get new identity papers, and that his superiors were well aware of Barbie's background.

Mr. Dabringhaus has stressed the desperate desire on the part of U.S. agencies for information about Soviet activities. Another great need was for scientific and technological expertise.

Shortly after the war, about 1,500 Austrian and German scientists were brought to the United States, Mr. Allen said that the vast majority were not war criminals, but that one, Walter Schreiber, who Mr. Allen said helped direct the U.S. Air Force bacteriological warfare program, was convicted in absentia by a Polish tribunal of conducting medical experiments on prisoners at Auschwitz.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, Mr. Allen obtained a declassified military memorandum that he said indicated that authori-

ties had arranged for Mr. Schreiber's "resettlement" in Argentina. Further research revealed that Mr. Schreiber moved to Paraguay in 1952, Mr. Allen said. He said there were hundreds of similar cases.

Congressional committees have been looking into the matter — with extra impetus from the Barbie case.

Mr. Mendelsohn of the Wiesenthal Center, who said he was appalled but not surprised by the possibility that Barbie was employed by U.S. agencies, expressed little hope that the committee investigations would be conclusive.

Barbie, who is in jail in Lyons awaiting trial for crimes against humanity, has asked his lawyers to compile a list of all war atrocities committed since World War I. Court sources said over the weekend, according to The Associated Press.

The sources said Barbie clearly intended to base his defense in part on the theory that he did nothing more than many soldiers. Barbie has said that his methods of interrogation were no more brutal than those used by the French in Vietnam and Algeria and by the Americans in Indochina.

Chile Bans TV Broadcast Of Arrau Concert in U.S.

By Juan de Onis

International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — The 80th birthday concert of pianist Claudio Arrau, Chile's most distinguished musical personality, was banned in his homeland Saturday night for political reasons.

The concert at New York's Lincoln Center was broadcast live by satellite around the world. And on Friday, Chile's national television station published announcements that it would carry the broadcast.

"The program includes scenes, interviews and the thoughts of the greatest interpreter of piano music of the 20th century," the announcement said.

But on Saturday, the government-owned station canceled the broadcast without explanation. Television sources said the prohibition was ordered by the office of the secretary-general of the presidency, which controls information policy and exercises censorship.

The reason appears to be that Mr. Arrau, who was 80 on Feb. 6, is considered hostile to the regime of President Augusto Pinochet; he

has refused to play here over the past nine years of military rule.

Two weeks ago, El Mercurio, Chile's leading newspaper, devoted its Sunday arts and letters section to a tribute to Mr. Arrau as a concert artist. On Saturday the paper limited its notice of the New York concert to a paragraph, saying that Mr. Arrau would play Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt and Debussy.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

PARIS

Paris' newest American hangout for California cuisine and live music? THE HOLLYWOOD SAVOY.
88 rue N-D des Victoires (2e)
134.16.73.
Open til 2am.
Well, all right!

Tuesday night accompanied women are offered a free dinner.

APRIL 1983

18 Monday

Week 16 19 Tuesday

9 am	9 am
10 am	10 am
11 am	11 am
12 noon	12 noon
1 pm	1 pm
2 pm	2 pm
3 pm	3 pm
4 pm	4 pm

Energy in the Americas.
Houston Conference

Note these dates in your calendar now!

The International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily will sponsor a two-day working conference on "Energy In The Americas: Coping With A Changing Political & Economic Environment," April 18 and 19 in Houston.

The Honorable Donald Hodel, United States Secretary of Energy, heads a list of distinguished speakers who will address the critical issues facing the petroleum and financial sectors in the Western Hemisphere. The program will include specialists from industry and government speaking on the issues of energy policies and oil development in Latin America, Canada's national energy program, energy development in the Americas, and their impact upon countries in the Western Hemisphere.

For further information, please contact:
International Herald Tribune Conference Office,
181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspari in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER	\$345,100,000 + benefits.	Large & important government project.	Saudi Arabia	Drad. civil engineer with 15 to 20 yrs. relevant exp. in const. mgt.; Saudi or Middle East exp. an advantage.	Box 033076, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London W.C.2.	IHT, 16-2-83
Young Attorney or CORPORATE COUNSEL		Int'l trading.	New York	Special exp. in domestic & int'l. commercial & corp. law; Master degree of a leading US-law School.	Box 033076, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London W.C.2.	IHT, 16-2-83
EQUIPMENT SALES REPRESENTATIVE	Excellent	Leader in graphics industry.	Holland	3 yrs. exp. selling high unit cost equip.; knowl. of graphics arts; Eng., Fr., Ger. fluent; success.	John Pishin, Geographics Corp., Aalsmeerseweg 172, 1433 Ex Rijnsoever, Holland.	IHT, 16-2-83
SENIOR DRILLING SUPERVISORS	Highly competitive.	Major oil producer.	Offshore	Mkt. 5 yrs' drilling exp. at least half being supervisory; have worked offshore. Mostly North Sea or North Atlantic.	S.M.C.L., 28 Margaret St., London W1R 7LS, Tel: 01-898 35 36.	IHT, 16-2-83
RESEARCH OFFICERS (3)	\$3,525,000 to \$3,550,000	Islamic Development Bank.	Jeddah	Ph.D. in Economics; min. 8 yrs. exp.; Eng., Arabic, Fr.; int'l exp.	Ref. B-1, B-2, B-3, Administrations & Finance Division, Islamic Research & Training Institute, P.O. Box 5291, Jeddah.	IHT, 16-2-83
RESEARCH ANALYST	Negotiable	One of leading securities ex. in Kuwait.	Kuwait	Eng. grad. in a business discipline; Eng., Arabic, fully exp.	General Manager, Securities Branch S.A.K., P.O. Box 28533, Safat, Kuwait.	Estimate, 16-2-83
MARKETING DIRECTOR EUROPE	Over \$100K.	Computer Networks.	Europe	Knowl. of mktg. & sales mgt. of advanced communication network systems & terminals.	Ref. 1180/IHT, Philip Smith, 85-97 Jersey Street, London SW1Y 6JL.	IHT, 16-2-83
Cadre Commercial International		Editeurs scientifiques.	Bordeaux Sud de Paris	Homme de culture, et de terrain; formation commerciale sup. et exp. act. vente de 2 à 5 ans; Fr., Ang.	Ref. 4744, Bernard Jullien Pysnon, 1 Rue de Berti, 75008 Paris.	Le Monde, 15-2-83

'Suspicious' Men Sought in Australian Fires

United Press International

SYDNEY — Police said Sunday they were investigating reports that two men had been "acting suspiciously" Wednesday in the Cockatoo district, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of Melbourne, just before fires started that killed 44 persons and made 8,000 homeless in Victoria state.

At least 70 persons have died in two southern states in bushfires described as the worst in nearly half a century.

The chief superintendent of police in Victoria state, Don Plant, said Sunday: "We have reason to believe the fires were deliberately set, but we have not made any arrests — yet. It looks like the work of firebugs."

In South Australia's capital, Adelaide, a 19-year-old man was arrested Friday and charged with setting fire to bush in the Adelaide hills on Wednesday. Under Australian law, his name and details of the charges will not be released until he appears in court. Twenty-six persons died in South Australia.

Police said the body of a man had been found in a burned-out house in the town of Cockatoo, bringing the official death toll to 70. They said they expected to find more victims as search teams worked their way through the rubble of buildings.

Officials said about 8,500 fire victims had been registered with the Red Cross.

The bushfires, which caused more than \$500 million in damage in four days, were described by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser as one of the worst disasters in Australian history. The fires were the worst since 1939, when 71 persons died.

Mr. Fraser led Australians in a national day of prayer for victims Sunday.

At Cockatoo, where the fires killed 27 persons and destroyed 400 of the town's 500 houses, several hundred residents took part in an all-denomination religious service.

Fire officials said Sunday most of the major bushfires in both states were under control, but three blazes were still causing concern.

Aside from a stubborn fire at Warburton, 37 miles east of Melbourne, two smoldering bushfires in Mount Buffalo, 56 miles northeast of Melbourne, and Meadows, 19 miles southeast of Adelaide, were rekindled by gusty winds, the officials said.

The officials said that leakage was confined in the compound, at the Tokimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

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Three soldiers, part of a contingent fighting a bushfire at Lavers Hill, 90 miles west of Melbourne, rested as a Forestry Commission officer ran from a helicopter.

75% in Poll Want Tanaka to Quit Parliament

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Seventy-five percent of the Japanese public thinks Kakuei Tanaka, the disgraced former prime minister, should resign immediately from the Diet, according to a poll published Sunday by the Asahi Shimbun. The newspaper also reported that most Japanese believe Mr. Tanaka, still a powerful political figure, has too much influence on the prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The poll was published after six opposition parties, ranging from the moderate Democratic Socialists to the Communists, offered a resolution in Japan's parliament calling for Mr. Tanaka to resign his seat in the 511-member lower house. That demand, made earlier this month, said Mr. Tanaka's presence "dishonors this house."

The pressure on Mr. Tanaka, 64, increased after prosecutors asked a Tokyo court on Jan. 26 for a five-year prison sentence on charges that he took bribes of more than \$2 million from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. while he was prime minister.

Mr. Tanaka was accused of accepting the money shortly after he took office in 1972, in return for promoting the sale of Lockheed aircraft to All-Nippon Airways, a domestic airline. The accusations led to his resignation in 1974, and his arrest in 1976. His trial began in January 1977.

Mr. Tanaka represents a constituency in his native Niigata province, in eastern Japan. He formally left the Liberal Democrats and became a nominal independent after he was arrested on the Lockheed charges.

Shigezo Hayasaka, an aide, said Mr. Tanaka did not intend to resign his seat. Mr. Nakasone, who has come under repeated questioning in parliament in the past three weeks, has declined to comment on the issue. He has said the decision should be made by Mr. Tanaka.

But with polls showing an overwhelming proportion of the public favoring Mr. Tanaka's withdrawal

from politics — and with local and general elections scheduled in the next four months — interest is focusing increasingly here on Mr. Tanaka's influence on Mr. Nakasone.

The Asahi survey was the second of the weekend to reflect adversely on Mr. Nakasone, 64, who took office last year with strong backing from Mr. Tanaka. On Saturday, Asahi reported a sharp drop in public support for Mr. Nakasone.

When he took office three months ago, Mr. Nakasone appointed seven supporters or friends of Mr. Tanaka to his 21-member cabinet. They included Akira Hata, the justice minister, and Noboru Takeshita, the finance minister.

Mr. Nakasone also gave key political posts to Tanaka supporters. Susumu Nakai, for example, was named secretary-general of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, and will have a strong influence over the party's choice of election candidates. Last week Mr. Nakasone sent Mr. Nikaido to China to meet with leaders there.

The choice of Mr. Nikaido reflected the strong say Mr. Tanaka still has in party and cabinet affairs, according to sources in the Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr. Tanaka's power is based on a 110-member faction within the 418 Liberal Democrats in the Diet. It is the largest such grouping, and its members are generally highly respected. In recent years, it has attracted a large number of recruits among young politicians entering the Diet.

Mr. Nakasone's faction has about 50 members, and they generally are not as highly regarded as those in Mr. Tanaka's group.

Close associates have said Mr. Nakasone wants to diminish his dependence on Mr. Tanaka. But since Mr. Tanaka, through Mr. Nikaido, is influencing election strategy and the choice of candidates in the coming elections, Mr. Nakasone apparently has little chance of increasing his faction's size at Mr. Tanaka's expense.

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In Hong Kong, a Hotel for China-Bound Dead

In Quest of Favorable 'Fengshui,' 300 Bodies Await Return Home

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — In a collection of old buildings on the western side of Hong Kong Island, away from the skyscrapers that dominate the skyline, there is a compound containing more than 300 coffins awaiting transportation to China for burial. Some have been there for decades.

"It's like a hotel," said Chui Yip-pun, 64, the caretaker of what is known here as Coffin Home, which consists of three main buildings.

Coffin Home was built in 1899 for "people who prefer to have their relatives buried in their native place," said Peter Ho, a spokesman for the Tung Wah group of hospitals, which owns the coffin repository. Hospital officials say it is the only place of its kind in Hong Kong.

The Chinese have a saying that the most important thing in life is to be buried properly. For many that means being buried in one's ancestral homeland in a place that possesses favorable fengshui.

Fengshui, which means "wind and water," are the unwritten spiritual laws that guide yin and yang, the female-passive and male-active elements in nature.

This British colony, where 98 percent of the nearly 5.5 million people are Chinese, is one of the world's largest and most efficient financial centers, brimming with the latest in computer technology. Still, it has not altogether abandoned certain ancient customs that Westerners often call superstitions but that Chinese regard as well-founded beliefs.

For instance, construction does not begin on a skyscraper until a mystic has determined that the time is right and the placement of the proposed building is propitious.

Tung Wah officials say traditional beliefs about burial are fading. Yet as China has increasingly been willing to accept coffins in recent years, there have been plenty coming into Coffin Home as well.

For example, 94 went out in the year ended in March 1982, compared with 55 the previous year. But the departures were more than made up for by new arrivals.

The present number, more than 300 by Mr. Chui's count, is about average. In World War II, the caretaker recalled, the compound contained more than 600, because transportation to China stopped when the Japanese occupied Hong Kong.

In 1979, when China opened its doors to foreign contacts and investment, a cemetery was set up for the burial of Hong Kong people in China in Shenzhen, just across the border.

Not all the coffins are destined

for China; some are buried in Hong Kong. But Mr. Chui said he thought most of them were taken into China.

For people who prefer to have someone else make burial arrangements, there are several companies here that will acquire a plot, obtain the necessary permits and transport the coffin to China. It is often a time-consuming process. The wait for a plot can be lengthy in

Hong Kong, too, since land is scarce.

Payment for storage of the coffins is in most cases made by relatives, but the hospital company picks up the cost of some that contain the bodies of the destitute.

At Coffin Home, there are three main halls among the three buildings, where dozens of coffins rest on planks several feet above the floor. To rent space in a hall, an

initial payment of \$77.70 is required, plus \$7.70 a month. There are also single rooms, for which an initial donation of \$310 is asked, plus \$31 for each month's stay. Single rooms are half the price of doubles.

"The rich ones on earth would like their bodies to be well off even when they are dead," Mr. Chui said. "Or at least that is what their relatives think."

Both statements seemed to temper the U.S. commitment "to reduce gradually" the sale of arms to Taiwan, "leading over a period of time to a final resolution." This was the central U.S. undertaking in the communiqué.

In response to a critical question at the conservatives' meeting, Mr. Shultz described the communiqué as saying that "the level of arms needed basically is a reflection of the conditions that exist" concerning Taiwan.

He added, "If there is a peaceful situation, one would expect the level of armaments to decline." Mr. Shultz stressed Beijing's commitments to seek a peaceful resolution of its problems with Taiwan, which it considers a wayward province.

There was no clear explanation for Mr. Shultz's statements that Taiwan "fought on our side." A

State Department spokesman said that in the Vietnam War "we used air bases in Taiwan for logistical staging areas and repair facilities." About the Korean War, the spokesman said Mr. Shultz had been "speaking in a broad sense."

As far as is known, Taiwanese troops were not involved.

In his interview for the Feb. 26 issue of Human Events, Mr. Reagan said: "If the day ever comes that those two find that they can get together and become one China in a peaceful manner, then there wouldn't be any need for arms sales to Taiwan."

Mr. Reagan also said the administration was making progress toward ensuring that Taiwan is "treated with the respect which the American people demand." He did not explain.

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By CARL GEWIRTZ

The straight bond sector of the Eurobond recovered last week with 12
(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

By Bob Hagerly

U.S. gasoline prices probably would fall about five cents a gallon, he said.

All projections, however, will remain more or less suspect in the days ahead — the oil market is

This is the floor of the official Kuwait Stock Exchange, which the Kuwaiti government hailed out in 1978. Now the unofficial exchange is to get similar help from the government.

By Paul Lewis

The market dominated by the Magnificent Seven certainly was no place for widows and orphans. Speculators bought big blocks of shares at a premium against postdated checks, hoping to resell at a profit before the checks were presented for payment. For a while, this system yielded fabulous profits for some with nerves of steel.

The official market has always been highly speculative. Shares of the 46 listed companies now trade at price-earnings ratios as high as 830. In 1978 the government stepped in, setting a floor price for each stock and pledging to buy any that was offered. As a result,

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

By Robert J. Cole

day, Robert A. Belfer, president of Belco, said the company had asked

[illegible]

By Warren Hoge

could be a reduction of internal in-

The question remains whether the IMF will carry through its im-

By Carl Gewirtz

The question remains whether the DMF will carry through its im-

SYNDICATED LOANS

The question remains whether the DMF will carry through its im-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

MORGAN GUARANTY LTD

S. G. WARRING & CO. Ld.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dollar Values

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound ("1" limits of 100 ("x1" limits of 1,000

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston.

Chicago Exchange Options									
For the Week Ending Feb. 18, 1983									
Option & price		Calls		Puts		Option & price		Calls	
21	Feb	May	Jul	21	Feb	May	Jul	21	Feb
Amoco 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				21	14 1/4	14 1/4	
40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
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Arco 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
90% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				90% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
100% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				100% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
Arco 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
90% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				90% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
100% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				100% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
Arco 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
90% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				90% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
100% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				100% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
Arco 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
90% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				90% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
100% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				100% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
Arco 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
90% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				90% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
100% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				100% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
Arco 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				40% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				60% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				80% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4	
90% 20	14 1/4	14 1/4				90%			

[illegible][illegible]

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
BankAmerica O'sacs Finance	200	1988	7	100	7	Private placement.
European Investment Bank	200	1993	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	First callable at 101 1/2 in 1990.
Oslo City	200	1993	7 1/4	99 1/2	7.82	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1989 to produce 8-yr average life.
Volvo (Int'l) Finance	200	1993	7 1/4	99	7.39	First callable at 101 1/2 in 1989. Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1989 to produce 8-yr average life.
Parim Credit Corp.	250	1993	12 1/4	99 1/4	12.17	Noncallable.

Siemens' Bond Eases After Its Initial Surge

(Continued from Page 7)

new issues coming on offer, but they generated little excitement. Siemens' \$100-million, five-year offering, carrying a coupon of 11 1/4 percent and open pricing, was disappointing, many dealers said, because high-quality Swedish paper can be bought in the secondary market yielding 12 percent.

Dealers said the terms on Minibank's \$50-million, five-year notes were much more realistic carrying a coupon of 11 1/4 percent and priced at par.

Terms on the \$100-million, 10-year offering for SNCF, the French railway, were deemed acceptable if uncoupled, with a coupon of 11 1/2 percent and an issue price of 99 1/4 to yield 11.54 percent.

A \$200-million floating rate note for CEPME, the French credit agency for small- and medium-sized companies, introduced a new wrinkle into the market. The floater is traditional, paying a

quarter point over the three-month interbank rate and guaranteeing a minimum coupon of 5 1/4 percent.

The notes, denominated in units of \$10,000 carry two warrants to buy \$10,000 of fixed-rate bonds maturing in 1993 and bearing a coupon of 10 percent. One warrant is good for one year and can be used to buy the bonds at a discount price of 97, which lifts the yield to 10 1/2 percent.

The second warrant, which has a life of two years, can be exercised at par. However, the issuer has the right to lower the exercise price if it is deemed that a higher yield is needed to sell this paper. Investors can also choose any mix of the warrants — all within one year, all in the second year or a mix of the two.

The new angle to this deal is that the floating-rate note itself can be used to buy the bonds. Normally, warrants require the holder to put up new money. In this case, the face value of the floater can be used.

The advantage to this technique is that the floater itself should always trade close to par since the full face value can be used to buy the bonds.

A surprisingly heavy new-issue calendar, given the uncertainties stemming from the March 6 general election, was set by West German banks. Seventeen issues totaling 1.97 billion Deutsche marks will come to the market.

The first of these were well received. The European Investment Bank's 200 million DM of 10-year bonds, priced at par bearing a coupon of 7 1/4 percent, ended the week quoted at 99.

The small 20-million-DM issue for Bank of America, priced at par and bearing a coupon of 7 percent for five years, was quoted at 99 1/4.

The first ever DM Eurobond for VW was launched Friday. Its 200 million DM of 10-year bonds is being offered at a discount of 99 bearing a coupon of 7 1/4 percent to yield 7.4 percent. It was initially

quoted on a when-issued basis at 98 1/4.

The scheduled 100-million-DM private placement for Belgium, dealers say, will never be seen in the market when it is officially launched March 11. They say that the entire amount has been pre-placed with investors in the Far East.

The ECU market, suffering from too many new issues in too short a time, got an unwelcome flurry of three new issues last week.

Elf Norge, a rare corporate name to tap the market, was the best received. It is offering only 30 million ECU of five-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/4 percent.

Quebec, which is offering 50 million ECU of six-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/4 percent, was quoted at a discount of 98 1/2.

And the EIB, seeking 50 million ECU for eight years, was quoted at a one-point discount. Pricing on this issue is still open and a coupon of 11 1/4 percent is indicated.

International Herald Tribune

U.S. Rates Fall On Volcker's Signals

By Yla Eason

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Interest rates declined sharply throughout the day Friday because of investor optimism that Federal Reserve policy would encourage lower interest rates despite increasing growth in the basic U.S. money supply.

"The market is poised to go up," said Danuta Zielonka, vice president at Manufacturers Hanover

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Trust. "I don't think anyone is that concerned about money supply because the Fed is still being accommodative."

When the Federal Reserve announced that the M-1 money supply, which measures funds readily available for spending, rose \$2.8 billion for the week ended Feb. 9, interest rates fell on strong buying demand, although analysts had forecast an increase of only \$1.5 billion.

The 30-year-bond price rose more than a point, while its rate dropped to an offered 9.64 percent Friday, from 10.90 percent on Thursday. Meanwhile, short-term rates declined an average of a tenth of a percentage point, to 7.91 percent for the three-month bill and 8.08 percent for the six-month bill. Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, sparked last week's move

toward lower interest rates with his testimony Wednesday before Congress. Mr. Volcker raised the growth targets for some of the key monetary aggregates while adding broader measures of credit growth to the list of factors that will guide Fed policy.

Afterwards, Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, supported the Fed policy intentions on the ground that they would lead to sustained economic recovery without rekindling rising interest rates.

"The combination of a decline in short-term business borrowing, prospects for Fed easing, expectations of subdued monetary growth, continued flat inflation, spurring growth in the recovery, continued retail nibbling and a seconding by an administration spokesman of the Fed's policy" all helped to ex-

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Feb. 18

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
6-Month Savings Certificates	8.88 %
12-Month Savings Certificates	9.53 %
Money Market Funds	
Dreyfus's 7-Day Average	7.80 %
Home Mortgage	
FHLM, average	13.92 %

plain the credit market rally, said Philip Braverman, an economist with Chase Manhattan Bank.

The Fed's report that U.S. business-loan demand was lower was also taken as a positive sign that interest rates would not be pushed up by excess demand for credit. As well, for the sixth week in a row, banks ended the week with more reserves than required. Friday's excess-reserve figure of \$396 billion

was the highest since Jan. 5, 1977.

However, these signals of a lenient Fed policy are not universally appreciated. Lucy H. Hunt, chief economist at the Fidelity Bank in Philadelphia, said, "In spite of the rally in the bond market this past week, the decision of the Fed to allow faster growth in the money supply is more of a negative than a positive move."

"I think these actions will eventually lead to increases in economic activity, credit demand and ultimately acceleration in inflationary pressures," he said.

Mr. Braverman strongly disagreed. He said money growth would be within the target range by April, which would allow the Fed to cut the discount rate so that it would be in line with what should then be lower short-term rates in the credit market.



Securities held in the Euro-clear System on behalf of Participants now exceed

U.S. \$100,000,000,000

Depositories

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., Tokyo
Barclays National Bank Limited, Johannesburg
Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg
Copenhagen Handelsbank A/S, Copenhagen
Crédit Suisse, Zurich
Deutsche Bank A.G., Frankfurt
The Development Bank of Singapore Limited, Singapore
French Bank of Southern Africa Limited, Johannesburg
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong Kong
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited, Tokyo
Kas-Associatie NV, Amsterdam
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Brussels, London, New York, Paris
Pictet & Cie., Geneva
The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto
Swiss Bank Corporation, Basle

The Euro-clear System is operated under contract by
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February 11, 1983

Brazilian Financing Remains Below Target

(Continued from Page 7)

week when Mexico is to receive the first \$1.7-billion portion of the \$5-billion new money loan from commercial banks.

Venezuela still has not decided on what to do about rescheduling its short-term debt and commercial banks, unhappy with the delaying, are reliably reported to have set up their own informal steering committee to oversee developments. The committee is said to include

Bank of America, Bankers Trust, Citibank, Morgan Guaranty, Bank of Tokyo, as well as banks in France, West Germany and Britain.

More generally, there is some concern being expressed by banks active in the syndicated loan market about an apparent reduction in the commitments that Japanese banks are now willing to make in new loan operations. The Japanese fiscal year ends next month

and the word now running through the market is that the Ministry of Finance will set more restrictive loan guidelines for the new fiscal year.

In anticipation of this, the Japanese banks are said to be already retrenching — a move which could propel the cost of loans higher as liquidity becomes more scarce.

Fueling this speculation was the size of the Japanese participation in the recent jumbo loan for Denmark. Under the latest official guidelines, Japanese banks were authorized by their government to take as much as 50 percent of any transaction if a Japanese bank was the agent of the transaction and up to 35 percent otherwise.

Bank of Tokyo was an agent bank in the \$1.3-billion Danish loan, but the Japanese accounted for only 34 percent of the total.

The rule of thumb now is that the Japanese will take up to one-third of a loan if one of their banks is agent and only 20-to-25 percent otherwise.

The Japanese portion of the current jumbo loan for Sweden, which will be raised to \$1.5 billion from the originally targeted \$1 billion if underwriters approve the increase on Monday, appears to be running slightly above 40 percent. But managers say the figures are not yet final and the national total may change.

The Swedish loan was substantially oversubscribed at the lead manager level, where banks were offered underwriting of \$50 million or \$30 million. Despite the planned increase in the size of the loan, underwriters are assured that they will achieve a 30-percent sell-down from their original commitments.

The only new deal to come to market last week was a \$400-million loan for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India.

The notable feature of this deal is that \$100 million of the total will be priced over the prime rate, the first time that India has accepted to use this base. Interest will be set at 15 basis points (100 equals a full percentage point) over the prime rate. If this exceeds the cost of 90-day certificates of deposit by 120 basis points, then the base rate will shift to the CD rate plus 120 basis points.

The remaining \$300 million will be priced at a margin of 1/2 point over the London interbank offered rate.

ONGC will also pay a commitment fee of 1/4 percent on any undrawn amount and total front-end commissions total 9/16 percent.

Sill awaited is the \$500-million loan for the Bank of Greece. Formal offers for terms were sought from banks last week and the mandate is now not expected to be awarded before mid-March.

Price	May	Aug.	Feb. long
500	28.00-27.00	24.00-23.00	position open
550	25.00-24.00	20.00-19.00	open on Feb. 11/20 open
600	22.00-21.00	17.00-16.00	20.00-21.00
650	19.00-18.00	14.00-13.00	20.00-21.00

Gold 90.20-90.30
Valuers White Weld S.A.
1, Quai de Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 82 51 - Telex 28 385

Kuwait Government Goes To Save a Market Again

(Continued from Page 7)

the government today owns 40 percent of the shares on the official market.

The new bailout is more complex and more costly. First, the government poured an additional \$1.3 billion into the official market to keep it from being dragged down by the *souk al-manakh* crisis.

Then an official agency established a registry of all postdated checks and patiently began matching the assets and liabilities of some 6,000 investors, offsetting checks that they had given others against similar checks they had received.

A small group of big operators, including the Magnificent Nine, have been told that they face the loss of all assets, personal bankruptcy, prosecution and prison. "Some people must be hurt," says Kuwait's finance minister, Abdul-Latif al-Hamad.

But the list is unlikely to be long. The bankruptcy law is being changed to keep a wave of insol-

ventures from spreading through the economy. To help debtors and creditors reach agreement on settling their affairs, the government promises bridging loans, which officials acknowledge privately are unlikely to be repaid.

In all, Western diplomats believe that Kuwait has committed at least \$5 billion so far to bailing out the *souk al-manakh*.

Foreign banks and diplomats believe that involvement of some influential businessmen and government officials is not the main reason that the government is bailing out the *souk al-manakh*.

Kuwait's 700,000 resident natives are outnumbered in their own country by foreign workers. The two most treasured privileges of Kuwait citizenship are the right to own land and the right to play the official stock market. The *souk al-manakh*, in effect, extended the latter right to everybody.

"It brought peace," one banker said. The price of peace is being added up.

Fixed Interest—Eurobonds

Institutional Sales Executive

Salomon Brothers International wish to appoint a sales executive to expand their highly successful Eurobond Sales Team serving institutional clients.

The person we seek must have at least 2/3 years' experience of the fixed interest markets and be able to draw on established institutional contacts in the UK and overseas.

Based in London, the appointment offers broad international opportunities and an attractive remuneration package which will fully reflect the performance expected of the successful candidate.

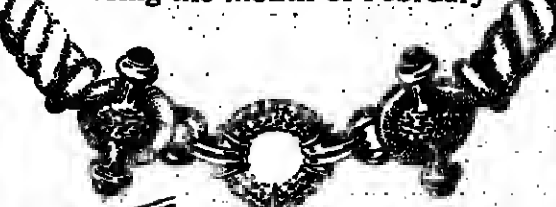
Applications, with details of career to date, should be sent to Mr John Stimpson.

Salomon Brothers International

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their latest "Passemencerie collection" as well as a selection of his rarest stones.

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New York Genève Paris Monte-Carlo

Over-the-Counter

— NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET —

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Sales in	Net	Sales in	Net
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[illegible]

Coler/Lab	344	343%	343	343%+2	Peacoff	4122	343	343	343%+
Colr/Te	2109	244%	220%	20 +1	Perilla 1	483	314%	30	31 +
Comdal	3024	233%	22%	22%	Placat	2253	53%	53%	53%+
ComAm	5817	13%	11%	13%+1%	Pleas	54	37%	35%	35%
CompCo_34	3633	25%	24%	25%+ %	PlazH s/72	4620	20	22%	22%
Compca	1857	19%	18%	19%+ %	PlazH s/72	14	14%	14%	14%
CCTC	2531	19%	17%	19%+ %	PrCoCo	972	17	4%	4% +
ComCo	1946	17%	17%	17%+ %	PrCoCo	684	34	21%	34 +
ComCo_1.36	892	27%	27%	27%	Quadrz_24	1669	6%	6%	6%

[illegible]

instr Tat	15876	43%	44	4516 +1	UnWirt	1058	23%	46%	42% +
instrph	2536	11%	10%	10%	UnWirt 1.16	16752	17%	16%	17% +
instrphn	2771	65%	60	44 + 3%	Vector	1018	19%	9%	10% +
instrphn	593	19%	17%	14% - 1%	Wirtphn 1.50	1249	18%	17%	18% +
instrphn	3056	17%	15%	15% +	Wirtphn 1.50	1733	25%	42%	43% +
instrphn 12	3610	24%	23	24% + 1%	Wirtphn 1.50	776	20%	20	20% +
Korch s	11163	27%	20%	22%	Wirtphn 1.50	845	20%	30	30 +
Korch s 1.80	842	38%	37%	38% + 1%	Wirtphn 1.50	1180	15%	14	14% +
Korch s 1.80	4154	22%	22	22% + 1%					

[illegible]

AltinAir	284	17%	17%	17%	
AltinAir 360	243	34	34	34	+7%
AltinAir 1,32	36	11%	11%	11%	
AltinAir	560	11%	11%	11%	+1%
AltinAir	213	21%	21	21%	-1%
AltinAir	883	28%	27	19%	-1%
AltinAir 14e	183	14%	13%	14%	+%
AltinAir 5	861	35	32%	32%	
AltinAir	282	13	12%	13	+%
AltinAir	282	13	12%	13	+%

Azide AM, 400g	284	9	8%	8% + 1/4
BBDOS	x412	36 1/2	24	36 1/2
WBCol, 10g	728	19	18 1/4	18 1/4 + 1/4
BPIJS	194	42	39 1/2	42 + 2 1/2
BSN Co, 22g	4762	7-16 1/2	1-16	6 1/4 + 12-16
BSN un	917	10 1/4	8 1/4	10 1/4 + 1 1/2
Bacard 2, 204g	286	47	44	45
Baird Co 1	x427	7 1/4	8 1/4	7 ~ 7 1/4
Baker Fe 2d	54	86	85	85 ~ 1

[illegible]

Biglancy, su	12	41%	1%	41%
BillyVP	117	9%	9%	9% + 1%
BackPac 1.50	118	21%	21%	21%
BankoP 1.00	118	22%	22%	22%
Bancok 1	x288	18	17%	18%
Bancok 1.70	84	16	16%	16%
Bancok 1.18	24	21%	21%	21%
Bachow p12.25	55	30%	29%	29%
BankPa 1.40	207	21%	21%	21%
Bancor	251	18%	17%	17%
Bancor 1.44	59	18%	17%	17%

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400
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BaKHE 1.50	370	14%	13%	13%	
BaKCom 1.60		32	32	32	
BaKDev 2.72	x144	31	31	21	
BaKLeu 5	57	15-16			70-1-16
BaKLeuL 1.60	x0	54	53%	54	+ 1
BaKMonS 2.40	34	27%	28%	27	+ 2
BaKNeM 2.20	63	42%	40%	42%	+ 3
BaKSecut 2.50	48	8%	8%	8%	+ 4
BaKSoL 1.60	27	20%	20%	20%	
BaKSoL 2.72	27				

[illegible]

BkTSC 1.40	35	28%	28%	+ 16
Bkajowa 1.48	54	37	37	29
Banta 38	716	35%	34%	36
BartaGr	197	14%	16%	16%
Barden 1	143	34	33	- 2
Barnar	469	41%	6	6%
Barris	543	5	4%	5
Barton	571	8%	7%	9%
BasTnA s.15	6.605	15%	14%	15%
BasE5C	1461	2%	2	4

[illegible]

Basic R 01	863	11	14	11	11	11
Basic R 20	117	45	46	45	45	46
Basic R 31		34	34	34	34	
Basic R 40	81	12	12	12	12	12
Basic R 50	1	13	13	13	13	
Basic R 60	175	22	21	22	22	14
Basic R 70	74	9	8	9	9	14
Basic R 80	257	10	9	10	10	14
Basic R 90	61	34	34	34	34	14
Basic R 100	8	7	7	7	7	14

[illegible]

Belgium 30	22	14	992	13	+ 2%
Bellini's	377	28	1772	18	- 2
Bellini	289	17	994	18	+ 4
BellPr	1	342	374	34	
Belling	44	1	874	874	- 1/2
Bellini 72	1130	304	204	11	
Berkley 320	80	114	108	11	- 1/2
Berkline 50	196	117	118	117	
Berkstad	17 800	770	800	+ 30	
Berkstad	108 134	134	134	134	

[illegible]

Club Co.	35e	147	25	1944	20	
BigB	426	17%	1646	16%	36	
Bingo Ka.18	727	41%	234	41%	36	
BlaMid	3516	3 1-14	376	34%	36	
Blotos	1001	20	5	3	36	
Blearc s	470	12%	12	12%	36	
BloTch	922	5%	414	5%	36	
BloTson	389	16%	15%	16%	36	
Birchr	149	6%	6%	6%	36	
BlishoeG	470	5%	77%	77%	36	

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404
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1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

luf50p.40	14	11%	11%	17%	17%
lueOG.0	133	4%	4%	4%	4%
lyvor.155e	2190	17%	16%	17%	17%
lzeBn.1.60	114	25%	25%	25%	25%
lome.1.60	525	21%	20%	21%	21%
lotTch.15e	525	17%	17%	17%	17%
lome.1	21	3-16	3%	3-14-16	3%
lomrg	48	3-16	3%	3%	3%
loneE1	2259	9	8%	8%	8%
lomeF.1	15	28%	28%	28%	28%

hsp70	100	0	100	100
hsp90	100	0	100	100
hsp27	100	0	100	100
hsp25	100	0	100	100
hsp22	100	0	100	100
hsp20	100	0	100	100
hsp18	100	0	100	100
hsp16	100	0	100	100
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hsp10	100	0	100	100
hsp8	100	0	100	100
hsp6	100	0	100	100
hsp4	100	0	100	100
hsp2	100	0	100	100
hsp1	100	0	100	100
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hsp-57	100	0	100	100
hsp-58	100	0	100	100
hsp-59	100	0	100	100
hsp-60	100	0	100	100
hsp-61				

Item	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	TAX	TOTAL
1/2" Dia	317	11%	11%	11%	
1/2" Dia	1	3%	3%	3%	
1/2" Dia	135	3%	3%	3%	
1/2" Dia	385	12	11%	11%	
1/2" Dia	345	5%	5%	5%	
1/2" Dia	153	14%	14%	14%	
1/2" Dia	63	25%	25%	25%	
1/2" Dia	615	4%	4%	4%	
1/2" Dia	2	11%	11%	11%	
1/2" Dia	2	5%	5%	5%	
1/2" Dia	1810	11%	11%	11%	

[illegible]

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
risBk .34	8	17%	17%	17%	17%
risiCn	583	11%	18	11%+1%	
roodFn .01x	175	6%	6%	6%+1%	
roakHil .12	1175	6%	6%	6.5-16+1.16	
rooksF .32	260	23%	23%	23%	
rookR	27	5	4%	5 + %	
ruke .30	211	15%	15%	15%+2 + %	
rynMw 4.20	13	5%	4%	5%+1	
uckeeA .40	2081	22%	20	20%	
urevFn .01s	20	8	7%	7%	1%

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Arms 4.68e	573	84	54%	63%	+1	Cut
Arms 1.66	238	21-32	15-16	2	+1-6	Cut
Arms 2.20	449	8%	5%	5%		Cut
Arms 1.22	1257	3	1%	15-14		Cut
Arms 1.30	1233	37	2%	2%	to	Cut
Arms 1.32	211	22%	21	22%	+ 2	D.C.
Arms 1.30	764	35	32%	33	-2	Don
Arms 1.30	62	19%	19%	19%	+ 2	Don
Arms 1.30	3	18%	14%	14%		Don
Arms 1.30	78	18%	14%	14%		Don

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Brain	1147	616	576	594	17	FFNetV1.2	4072	1960	1776	1846	+16
Brain V3	205	84	76	74	+4	FFNetV1.2	23	23	23		
Brain V3	146	22	21	22	+1	FFNetV1.2	1728	256	256		
Brain V3	432	8	157	25	-532	FFNetV1.2	32	32	32	+3	
Brain V3						FFNetV1.2	4	2492	256		
Brain V3						FFNetV1.2	896	8	7	-1	
Brain V3	1644	6	4	4	-3	FFNetV1.2	18	3992	39	-16	
Brain V3	35	812	81	812		FFNetV1.2	18	762	762	-16	
Brain V3	808	14	13	14	+1	FFNetV1.2	256	51	256		
Brain V3						FFNetV1.2					

[illegible][illegible]

rough	182	1/4	1-16	1/4	Die
rvco	182	6/8	6/8	6/8	Die
adorP1.144b	x120	2/4	2/4	2/4 + 1/2	Die
linoFn	9	6	6	6	Die
ncor	262	3/4	3/4	3/4 + 1/2	Die
intrBc1.80	262	2/4	1/8	1/8 + 1/2	Die
ncor	579	2/4	2/4	2/4 + 1/2	Die
MBco 1.95	143	2/4	2/4	2/4 + 1/2	Die
BahSo.97	108	1/8	1/8	1/8 + 1/2	Die
MBky.40b	165	2/4	2/4	2/4 + 1/2	Die

[illegible][illegible]

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

[illegible]

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SPORTS

Ireland Downs France, 22-16

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — Irish desire overcame French class Saturday. A 22-16 defeat wrecked reasonable French hopes of winning up a grand slam in the Five Nations championship with an apothecary — as the prospect was being called.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Russian Batters Own Swim Record

MOSCOW (AP) — Vladimir Salnikov, the Soviet Union's Olympic gold medal-winning swimmer, improved more than a second off his own world record in the 400-meter freestyle Saturday, Tass reported.

East Germans Set Track Marks

SENFTENBERG, East Germany (AP) — Jörg Kunze set a world indoor best in the men's 5,000 meters Sunday with a time of 13 minutes, 13.3 seconds at the East German indoor track and field championships.

Kite Leads San Diego Golf by 4

LA JOLLA, California (UPI) — Tom Kite shot a 4-under-par 68 at the Torrey Pines Country Club Saturday for a three-round total of 201 and a lead going into the final round of the San Diego Open golf tournament. Tied for second at 11-under-par 205 were Gil Morgan (a 68 Saturday) and Gary Hallberg (69).

Mayer, Connors Gain Indoor Final

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (UPI) — Gene Mayer beat Brian Gottfried, 7-5, 6-1, Saturday night to advance to Sunday's final of the U.S. National indoor tennis championships. He was to face Jimmy Connors, who beat Peter McNamara, 7-6, 7-6, 7-6, Mayer, the 1981 indoor champion, beat Connors twice in October when they last met.

Navratilova Faces Jaeger for Title

CHICAGO (AP) — Martina Navratilova and Andrea Jaeger, the top two seeds, have swept into Sunday's final of the Chicago stop on the women's tennis tour. Navratilova dispatched Pam Shriver, 6-1, 6-3, on Saturday, and Jaeger beat Tracy Austin, 6-3, 6-0.

6 Elected to Basketball Shrine

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts (AP) — Bill Bradley and Dave DeBusschere, former New York Knicks teammates, have been named to the Basketball Hall of Fame along with Dean Smith, coach at the University of North Carolina, and the former Cincinnati Royal star Jack Twyman.

Romanian Sets Long Jump Mark

BUCHAREST (AP) — Anisoara Cusnir of Romania set a world indoor record for the women's long jump Saturday, leaping 22 feet, 9 1/2 inches at the international Crystal Cup track and field meet here.

of attacking rugby when Wales plays in Paris on March 19.

Instead Ireland has beaten Scotland and France, with Wales in Cardiff and England in Dublin yet to play.

The Irish have the bit between their teeth and will be hard to hold now, said former English captain Bill Beaumont when an Irishman asked about Ciaran Fitzgerald's chances of leading Ireland to its first grand slam (a sweep of all four matches) since 1948.

The French forwards dominated in the scrums and at the lineouts. France's rear-five backs were a class above the Irish. France's goalkicker, fullback Serge Blanco, with two penalty goals in four attempts, even outdid the success rate of Ireland's Ollie Campbell, who connected only four times in nine attempts. The sun was out. You can't ask for much more than that, yet the French lost.

Before they got to work, they were way behind — 15-3. They set

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

died down and came back to lead, 16-15. An opportunistic Irish try then set off spontaneous cheering of "Molly Malone," which is said to be even the Welsh crowd's favorite "Celtic Song" but can be just as triumphant. It swelled around the stadium, from section to section in accidental euphoria, and so sweet was the crescendo to Campbell that he kicked his fourth penalty.

A Dublin commentator, Karl Johnston, summed up Sunday: "The better team lost, somebody remarked in the aftermath of this extraordinarily thrilling game. Perhaps so; but if France looked the better equipped team, they failed in the finish to cope with the sheer will of the Irish."

Ireland owed much to Fitzgerald's shrewd captaincy — he paced his veteran forwards firmly — and to the tactical control of his half-backs, 5-foot-9 Robbie McGrath and Campbell, the cool flyhalf whose 14 points took his career total to an Irish record of 169. But it was nearly timed bursts of forward pressure — instantaneity, but deft and fierce — that decided it.

Willie Duggan (6-foot-3, 226 pounds, 33 next month) is a well-known character in world rugby; cunning and hard, fond of beer and jokes, moford of training. He slouched out last for the team picture. He trotted out a distant last when the team took the field. But when it most mattered, Ireland's No. 8 sprinted 60 meters and was the first forward there.

That was 27 minutes into the second half, when France was attacking to pad its one-point lead. Blanco had just missed with a drop. Center Christian Belduc lost the ball, Irish fullback Hugo MacNeill gave it a whack with his right foot and MacNeill and French right wing Philippe Sella chased it offside.

Sella, 21 since last Monday, waited too long to accelerate, underestimating MacNeill's speed; then the Frenchman won the race but tried to play the ball instead of kicking it safely out, he said. "I was counting on support," he said later. Instead he got MacNeill — and Duggan. From that platform, as more Irishmen streamed up, it was easy to put left-wing Moss Finn over his head and Ireland's second try.

"We had to beat the referee plus ourselves plus Ireland, and that's a bit much," one senior French for-



Irish prop Phil Orr leaps over Moss Finn after Ireland's winning try. France's Jean-Pierre Rives arrives too late.

ward complained afterward. Another had to be restrained by teammates from leaving the field in disgust with Scottish referee Alan Horsfield.

Horsfield started by accusing veteran prop Robert Papenbrock of collapsing a scrum under his own posts (Campbell's first penalty resulted), and ended by allowing only two minutes of injury time when the French were threatening to even the score. In between he disallowed two debatable tries by left wing Patrick Estève and generally gave the French the impression that they almost alone could be caught offside.

MacNeill was also in on Finn's first try, which Campbell converted. In France's second-half comeback, Blanco kicked ahead and got a try (making him the first fullback in French history with three career tries) that he converted; and both French wings touched down for a try from another kick-ahead, Estève getting the credit.

Fitzgerald's pack started at top speed, bent on avenging the 22-9 defeat in Paris that deprived them of the grand slam last year. He expected to take the lead and then have to cope with a French comeback. But how did he feel when France went ahead? "I felt the match was finally starting."

Wales Subdues Scotland, 19-15

EDINBURGH — Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship. The first Welsh away victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

FIVE NATIONS STANDINGS				
	W	D	L	Pts
Ireland	2	0	1	24
France	2	0	1	24
Wales	1	1	0	20
England	1	1	0	20
Scotland	0	0	5	0

UNLV, the Pols and the Polls

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK

Has anybody considered that Jerry Tarkanian's four coaching friends did him a service by omitting his University of Nevada-Las Vegas team from their United Press International ballots last week?

The omission seems so obvious that one is almost tempted to suspect the four other coaches of doing a favor for Tarkanian.

By not ranking undefeated UNLV among the top 15 schools, the four coaches supplied Tarkanian with half-time speeches to last him to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament — when polls and ratings will be relegated to their true, minimal importance.

"Look at this, guys," Tarkanian can tell his players. "Look how little these other coaches think of you. Now go out and beat Fullerton State and show those guys."

Some people have seen the omission of UNLV as a stuffy, spiteful act by members of the college basketball establishment, who resent the undefeated record (24-0) of a school in a gambling town that plays in a nonestablishment conference, the Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

By neglecting to mention UNLV, the gang of four — who have been identified as Lou Carnesecca of St. John's, Digger Phelps of Notre Dame, Marv Harshman of Washington and Stan Morrison of Southern California — kept the Runnin' Rebels from being first in the UPI poll.

By contrast, those paragons of impartiality, the sports reporters and broadcasters who vote in The Associated Press poll, ranked UNLV first.

The truth is, there are too many polls of all kinds; there are too many presidential polls — every four years, some people sit around and decide how they are going to vote based upon the polls.

If the UNLV players think they're No. 1, they shouldn't need the approval from a coaches' poll. As they undoubtedly learned in Sociology 101, it's better to be inner-directed than outer-directed.

Besides, college coaches have been shading their opinions for years. Most football coaches predict their own doom, week after week, to evoke an underdog mentality in their locker rooms.

There has always been the suspicion that some basketball coaches were happy to see themselves ranked a few notches below their next opponent, Tarkanian, who votes in the UPI poll, admits he voted his team a modest fourth.

"If they would have ranked us

10th, that would be fine," Tarkanian said. "But if they left us out of their top 15, then they did it for a purpose, and that bothers me."

(The coaches select their top 15, and after tabulation the poll lists the top 20 vote-getters.)

It seems the establishment resents Tarkanian's platoon of junior college imports and transfers, his pipeline to the school yards of New York and Los Angeles, his background of recruiting violations at Long Beach State and UNLV and his 344-83 won-lost record in college coaching, the best ratio in his business.

Were they dumping on Tarkanian because of his ends or his means? If they're jealous of his record, that's petty. If they're contemptuous of his recruiting, that's dangerous. The NCAA is not trying to upgrade eligibility standards just because of Jerry Tarkanian.

The desert fox has coached future professionals like Ed Ralfeff at Long Beach State and Ricky Sobers and Reggie Theus at UNLV. In 1977, his team scored 100 points or more 23 times and placed third in the NCAA tournament, much to the consternation of some of the old guard.

Now Tarkanian's colleagues have made sure his players won't lapse into overconfidence between now and the NCAA tournament.

Talk about push-button coaches. All Tarkanian has to do is reach the same bracket as St. John's or Notre Dame or Washington or Southern California and stick a few articles about the UPI snub into the duplicating machine. With enemies like his, Tarkanian needs no friends.

Valenzuela Wins Pact of \$1 Million

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES

Dodger pitcher Fernando Valenzuela has a record \$1 million, one-year contract thanks to the stroke of an arbitrator's pen.

Valenzuela played last year without a contract following a wrangle with Dodger management. The 22-year-old left-hander, who in 1981 became the first National League ever to win rookie of the year honors along with the Cy Young Award, was signed Saturday after two days' binding arbitration held by arbitrator Tom Roberts.

Both sides had submitted signed blank contracts, and Roberts filled in the amount. The Dodgers had offered Valenzuela \$750,000, while the pitcher had asked for \$1 million. The settlement eclipses the \$700,000 awarded to Chicago Cub pitcher Bruce Sutter in 1980, which had been the largest-ever arbitration contract.

Valenzuela, a native of Mexico, struck out 199 batters in 1982 and had four shutouts among his 18 complete games while compiling a 19-13 record and a 2.88 earned-run average. In the strike-shortened 1981 season, he was 13-7, with eight shutouts and 180 strikeouts — both tops in the majors — and contributed crucial pitching performances through the playoffs and the Dodgers' World Series victory.

He was paid \$42,000 in his rookie year. When he renewed last season after a bitter contract fight, he turned down the Dodgers' final offer of \$450,000 and accepted their previous one, \$350,000. He never signed.

In the appeal that led to the arbitration, Valenzuela — a hero among Southern California's large Hispanic population — had claimed that attendance at Dodger Stadium increases by 5,000 when he pitches.

The favorites came back with a try by center Jim Renwick to cap his 50th appearance for Scotland. Dods converted, the Scots pulled out the stops and the Welsh cheered with relief when English referee Roger Quinnton whistled the end after allowing six minutes of injury time.

It was earned revenge for Scotland's 34-18 trouncing of Wales in Cardiff last year, and a come-down for the Scots after they nearly set France in Paris on Feb. 5. "I wish we were made underdogs for every game," said Scottish captain Roy Laidlaw, whose team will take an 0-3 record into its closing match against England, at Twickenham on March 5.

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A New Stat in Town — TA — Heats Up Baseball's Hot-Stove League

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON

Nothing is more welcome in February, the month of blizzards, than thought of spring training camps — which for many major league teams opened late last week. So, let's gather round the hot stove and argue about the one true faith: Baseball, of course.

Who were the true stars of 1982 and the worst flops? Who were the game's hidden, underrated standouts, and which big names were so-called failures? Who needs to redeem himself in '83 and who must guard against overconfidence? Which of the winter's trades were smart or dumb?

Fortunately, one statistic can help answer all these questions, plus others we might not have dreamed of asking. The statistical average.

For five years, I have been proprietor and purveyor of total average, a statistic that is, it is brazenly claimed, closer to being the ultimate offensive yardstick than anything before it. This ratio between a player's bases and his outs cleanly combines the virtues of batting average, slugging average, on-base percentage and stolen-base proficiency.

Its most dramatic results, applied to last season:

• John Lowenstein, the Baltimore Orioles' journeyman outfielder, was, per at-bat, baseball's most productive offensive player. Lowenstein was also, easily, the most improved player in the game, raising his TA from .654 to 1.108.

• The biggest flop was the New York Mets' George Foster, who, in the first year of a contract that made him the game's highest-paid player, fell from stardom to nonentity status. Of the 78 starting outfielders in baseball last year, 65 had better TA seasons than Foster.

• Among regulars, Philadelphia's Mike Schmidt was the most efficient offensive player, edging Rickey Henderson of Oakland, who stole 130 bases, and Robin Yount, the American League's most valuable player.

• Behind Schmidt, Henderson and Yount, arguably the three best all-around players in the game, two new young stars emerged in 1982 as future MVP candidates — Pedro Guerrero of Los Angeles and Eddie Murray of Baltimore.

• Rick Cerone, Pete Rose, Manny Trillo, Bucky Dent, Hubie Brooks, George Foster, Al Bumbry, Charlie Moore and Roy Howell sound as if they might make for a good ball club. But they share a shocking distinction: They are members of 1982's all-overall team, each being the worst offensive player in his league at his position — dead last among all regulars.

Honorary co-captains of the all-overall team are Dave Kingman, the National League home run champion, and the erratic Garry Templeton. They ranked 15th and 16th, respectively, in the majors in offensive production at their positions.

By contrast, Gary Carter, Mookie Betts, Bobby Grich, Yount, Schmidt, Henderson, Dale Murphy, Guerrero and Hal McRae were the best regulars at their positions.

• Bob Boone, Steve Garvey, Jerry Remy, Larry Bowa, John Bench, Dan Ford, Omar Moreno, Tony Armas and Ken Singleton sound like men who could lead their clubs to divisional games. But not last year. In 1982, each of these big-name players ranked 10th or lower in his league at his position in offensive value.

Terry Kennedy, Jason Thompson, Damaso Garcia, Dickie Thon, Toby Harrah, Gary Roenicke, Leon Durham, Dwight Evans and Oscar Gamble did not get nearly as much publicity, last season as the overrated gang. Yet they were standouts, each ranking in the top three in his league at his position. They're the all-under-rated team.

• For an all-improved team, go with Lance Parrish, Al Oliver, Frank White, U.L. Washington, Doug DeCinces, Lowenstein, Murphy, Reggie Jackson and McRae. They came from far back in 1981's TA pack to the top of 1982's.

The total average theory is simple. Baseball's fundamental units of measurement are the base and the out. Each base is one step closer to home plate; each out is a step nearer to the end of an inning. That's total average — the ratio between the bases a player gets for his team and the outs he costs his club.

For illustration, look at Yount, who probably had the best season in baseball when you couple his TA and run production with his

MAJOR LEAGUE TOTAL AVERAGE LEADERS				
Player	Team	TA	Bases	Outs
1. John Lowenstein	Bal.	1.108	284	251
2. Mike Schmidt	Phi.	1.044	405	388
3. Rickey Henderson	Oak.	1.030	453	440
4. Oscar Gamble	N.Y.	.983	233	237
5. Robin Yount	Mil.	.976	434	447
6. Pedro Guerrero	L.A.	.971	400	412
7. Eddie Murray	Bal.	.962	380	395
8. Dwight Evans	Bos.	.958	431	450
9. Leon Durham	Chi. (N)	.952	377	396
10. Jason Thompson	Phi.	.951	385	405

gold glove fielding at shortstop for the Milwaukee Brewers.

Yount had 123 singles (123 bases), 46 doubles (92), 12 triples (36), 29 home runs (116), 54 walks (54), 14 stolen bases (14) and one hit-by-pitch. That's 436 aggregate bases.

Subtract Yount's hits (210) from his official at-bats (635) to find out how many outs he made (425). Add the three times he was caught stealing, plus the 19 times he batted into double plays, since each cost his team an extra out (sacrifices and sacrifice flies are not included). It comes to 447 outs.

Finally, divide his bases by his outs and you have .975, his total average.

Total average measures players with different styles — sluggers and speedsters. And the advantage that a good player in a great lineup has over an equally good player in a weak lineup is minimized by ignoring both runs scored and runs batted in. (For example, Milwaukee's vaunted lineup had only one TA over .800; the Brewers were great because they had seven good-to-excellent TA players, plus Yount.)

Any TA over 1.000 (i.e., more bases than outs) is fabulous. Last

year, Lowenstein aside, only Schmidt (.1044) and Henderson (.1030) managed it. In history, 17 players have career TAs over 1.000 — led by Babe Ruth (1.432), Ted Williams (1.369) and Lou Gehrig (1.255). The only active player on the career list is Schmidt (1.003).

Any player with a career TA over .900 will probably end up in the Hall of Fame. A career mark in the .800s means that player will be measured for plenty of All-Star rings.

A man in the .700s is a dangerous offensive threat, but often has one or two weak areas in his game. Fellows with annual TAs in the .600s — even the Kingmans, Roses, Garveys and Benches — had average seasons.

A TA in the .500s is only acceptable for defensive wizards; for Milwaukee to have a designated hitter (Roy Howell) with a TA of .513 was a scandal. Aunt Blabby could do better.

No one with a TA below .500 should be allowed on a major-league field unless he is a top-flight shortstop. That means you, Rick Cerone; only George Steinbrenner could give a \$3.5-million contract to a catcher after back-to-back, sub-.500 TA seasons.

If your TA is under .400, your name must be Doug Flynn (.396). As unequivocal proof that batting averages mean nothing, Flynn hit .244 last year; the Expos still think he had a decent season.

For reference, the TA of the entire National League was .638, while the American League, helped by the designated-hitter rule, had a mark of .675.

As a rule, players at the traditional defensive positions — catcher, second base and shortstop — have median TAs almost 100 points below the league average. Players at the traditional power positions — first base, left field and DH — have median TAs almost 100 points above the average. And, the median TA of players at third base, center field and right field is usually close to the average.

When we see that Toby Harrah's TA is .935 and that an aging Pete Rose's is .621, that tells us serious reevaluations are in order.

When the Boston Red Sox traded Carney Lansford to Oakland for Tony Armas, did they know that 62 regular outfielders had higher TAs than Armas's .628 last season?

When the Cleveland Indians

traded for infielder Manny Trillo, did they know that Trillo had gone from the second-best TA player at his position to the second-worst?

When the Orioles wonder if John Shelby "can hit enough" to replace Al Bumbry in center, will they know how little Shelby would have to hit to improve upon Bumbry, whose TA (.565) ranked 73d out of 78 outfielders in the majors?

When the Orioles said they would take Gary Roenicke to salary arbitration, did they know that he ranked 13th in all of baseball in TA last year? As the Orioles try to trade for a third baseman, do they know that Roenicke once led a minor league in fielding — as a third baseman?

When you look at Steve Garvey's TA sequence for the last five years — .806, .766, .724, .640, .621 — you have to wonder if San Diego will get its money's worth.

When you follow Eddie Murray's career TA — .729, .811, .834, .846, .875, .962 — you wonder where it'll stop. When we see Cal Ripken with a rookie TA (.732) almost identical to Murray's first year, we wonder if he'll go up, too, or if he'll start thinking he's already a star.

Fans seldom realize the vast differences between the game's best and worst players. For instance, last year Tony Scott, the Houston Astro outfielder, made 360 outs and got 169 bases (.463 TA). By contrast, Schmidt made only a few more outs (388) while piling up 405 bases. The difference is so the order of 220 bases — the equivalent of 55 home runs.

For a fan who even half-believes in total average, the following listing — showing the majors top 1982 TAs by position — offers surprises both pleasant and shocking.

Total Average Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Player	Team	TA	Bases	Outs
1. Lance Parrish	Det.	.865	301	348
2. Carlton Fisk	Chi.	.847	281	331
3. Fred Lynn	Ind.	.834	354	424
4. Ron Harvey	Chi.	.817	271	324
5. Ted Simmons	Mil.	.797	276	344

First Basemen

1. Eddie Murray	Bal.	.862	390	395
2. Cash Cowens	Mil.	.803	289	356
3. Tom Skversky	Chi.	.771	277	359
4. Kent Hrbek	Min.	.768	315	380
5. Rod Carew	Chi.	.757	279	362

Second Basemen

1. Bobby Grich	Cal.	.856	320	374
2. Lou Whitaker	Det.	.837	367	417
3. Dennis Garza	Tor.	.774	318	409
4. Tony Bernstein	Chi.	.715	294	411
5. Frank White	K.C.	.708	274	387

Third Basemen

1. Toby Harrah	Cal.	.858	408	475
2. Dave DeCinces	Cal.	.815	389	475
3. George Brett	K.C.	.805	355	439
4. Paul Molitor	Mil.	.851	411	485
5. Wade Boggs	Bos.	.828	385	459

Shortstops

1. Reggie Young	Mil.	.975	436	447
2. U.L. Washington	K.C.	.946	241	253
3. Roy Smalley	N.Y.	.935	277	297
4. Paul Hatcher	Ind.	.922	238	259

Are Both Very Upbeat

For an outside opinion, let us turn to the elder statesman of usage, Jacques Barzun: "To grow a

The meaning is "less thoughtful than intelligent," "far less profound than wise" and, as noted above, "less bright than brilliant." To have the *smarts* is to possess an innate feel for what is the profitable thing to do, but to *be bright* is to stand there with eyes wide, tail wagging, head cocked alertly, awaiting the sunshine of a mentor's wisdom.

"I can't tell you whether it was the second day or the first day or the 15th day, but I know that very early on I knew that is what I wanted to do with my life," he says 22 years after becoming a

nist. When violinist Itzhak Perlman recently canceled a benefit appearance with the symphony, Previn announced that the crowd deserved "something entirely different." So he called on some friends who joined him on stage



Heather Hale Previn, 34, his wife, has an easy laugh, and jokes with musicians in the corridors of

all my efforts not to make the cows," he says. "But luckily, my profession, whether I get any publicity or whether I get none doesn't make any difference because I still have to prove it in front of the orchestra."

At the Bavarian State Opera, August Everding has just been succeeded as *Intendant* by Wolfgang Sawallisch, the quiet and serious music director since 1971. Sawallisch says the company will explore


terms, playing up the comedy for all it is worth. Musically, the rewards come from Sabine Hase, an Isabella of poise and vocal character, and Sawallisch, conducting a sparkling account of a humorous

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